FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'CRITICAL' POLISH SITUATION, USSR WARNING CITED

AU211850 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Tirana, 21 Sep (ATA)--Reports from Warsaw indicate that the situation in Poland is continually become more troubled and chaotic, and that the political, economic and social crisis in the country is rapidly worsening. The latest events illustrate the exasperation of the struggle for power between the various political forces, including also the forces of "Solidarnosc" reactionary trade union, clergy, etc, behind which stand the interests of the Soviet social imperialists and the international bourgeoisie. PAP has reported that an urgent meeting of the government and leaders of the PZPR was held recently. The communique published after the meeting emphasized that the current political, social and economic situation in the country is unusually complicated and dangerous. The declaration published after the meeting of the revisionist leadership also states that the political situation in the country is developing in a dangerous direction, that the economic situation is continually worsening and that the citizens' living conditions are becoming continually more difficult.

The critical situation in Poland is also worsened by the open military and political interventions, blackmail and pressure by the Soviet social imperialists. After the large-scale maneuvers by the Soviet forces on the Polish borders, Moscow also recently gave another warning to Warsaw. As PAP reported, Aristov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland, transmitted a message to the Polish leadership from the Kremlin in which, in an open dictatorial tone, the vassal's attention is directed to the situation created in the country and especially to the efforts to break Poland away from the Soviet orbit.

In a threatening tone, Moscow reminded the vassals of the Polish ally's obligations, and reminded them also of the continuing warnings during meetings in Moscow and Warsaw in the letter that the Soviet leadership sent to the Polish leadership in June and especially in the meeting in the Crimea between Brezhnev and the Polish leaders in August. This warning is another step in the series of preeminent threats made by the Kremlin to Poland in order to preserve its control and domination in this country.

JAVER MALO COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU191514 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Oppression and Denial of National Culture of the Albanians of Yugoslavia Cannot be Hidden With Slanders Against the PSR of Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Sep (ATA)--3-4 days ago the Yugoslav TANJUG agency broadcast a report on the meeting of the Republican Social Council of Macedonia for the relations with foreign countries where it "was discussed the actual situation in the Yugoslav-Albanian relations and cooperation", especially those in the field of cultural exchanges. The ATA correspondent met with the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Javer Malo, asked him how he considers this report from Skopje. Javer Malo declared as follows:

Right from the start I want to say that the stands and actions of the Albanian side in its relations with Yugoslavia have been correct from every viewpoint, in full compliance with the official agreements and protocols concluded between the two sides according to the known international norms and practices. They have been concluded with no kind of imposition or pressure.

The present claims of the various Yugoslav state and social organs that allegedly the Albanian side has tried to exploit the relations with Yugoslavia "for its own big Albanian interests", "To attack the constitutional reality of Yugoslavia," etc. etc. are mean slanders and insinuations, which we resolutely turn down. Their aims is to cover with an empty clamour the chauvinist terror being exercised against the Albanians of Yugoslavia and justify the attempts to denationalize them.

Our country has maintained and wants to maintain state relations with mutual profit in the field of trade exchanges with the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. In these exchanges too, the Albanian side has been correct and has observed the contracts, agreements and international norms which arrange these relations. On their part, the Yugoslavs several times not only have not done anything in our favour, as they claim, but on the contrary, they have not been correct in realising the engagement and the signed agreement.

With regard to the cultural relations between our countries, under these grave situations of terror and savage persecution exerted against the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia, it is difficult that they develop in the proper way. To persecute and imprison unjustly and illegitimately the Albanians in Yugoslavia only because they have been enthusiastic of the Albanian culture and art, which are also theirs, because they have applauded our ensembles and because we have applauded the ensembles and representatives of culture, art and science of Kosovo and other Albanian regions in Yugoslavia, is a really chauvinist, absurd and completely unacceptable act. Such things occur only in the so-called self-administering Yugoslavia. It is understandable that under these conditions we will never accept to be responsible of filling the jails of Serbia and Macedonia with innocent Albanians only because they love their national culture and art.

It happes in no country of the world as in Yugoslavia that the correctness in the cultural relations be recompensated with slanders against the Albanians of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with reprisals against the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia. For the Serbian and Macedonian chauvinists the Albanian culture and art are allegedly reactionary, nationalist and irredentist, but the history and culture of the Albanian people cannot develop according to the desires of the big Serbs of Belgrade. It is created and developed by the Albanian people themselves. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has observed, observes and will observe the progressive culture and art of the other nations and countries. We want that the others too do the same for ours.

We are convinced that the peoples of civilized world and together with them the peoples of Yugoslavia as well, do not accept these actions of the big Serbs dish out and understand their diabolic and anti-Albanian aims and tricks.

RALLY HELD TO MARK CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU211021 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Tirana, 21 Sep (ATA)--Yesterday, in Peza village, in the vicinity of Tirana, the 39th anniversary of the Albanian national liberation conference which has gone down the history as Peza Conference was celebrated.

A grand rally was organised on this occasion. Present were the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Myslym Peza and other authorities.

The candidate of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Simon Stefani greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and Comrade Enver Hozha personally. Speaking on the historic importance of Peza Conference, he stressed among others that this conference approved the platform of the antifascist national-liberation war elaborated by the party, affirmed the leading and inseparable role of the Communist Party of Albania in this war, thus marking its first great political victory. Further on Simon Stefani pointed out that for the first time in their history the Albanian people created such a great monolithic and militant unity on national scale, with a clear political programme, on the foundations of which was the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, which made up the majority.

After speaking on the major successes scored during these 37 years of the people's power, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, he said the 7th Five Year Plan of the development of economy and culture, the figures of which were widely discussed among the people and will be approved by the 8th congress of the party opens brilliant prospects to the country.

After the rally, those present visited the museum house, where 38 years ago, the Peza Conference was convened.

ATA OUTLINES GROWTH OF OIL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

AU191652 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Growth and Strengthening of Oil Processing Industry"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Sep (ATA)--The oil processing industry is further expanded and strengthened in Albania during the years of socialist construction. A series of projects have been constructed in the districts of Berat, Fier, Elbasan etc, which have increased the production from year to year.

Even greater vistas are opened to this industry during the years of the 7th Five Year Plan. The oil processing plants will produce more than the 6th Five Year Plan, petrol 240 per cent, oil 148 per cent, gasoil 175 per cent, lubricants 194 per cent, fuel oil 191 per cent etc. In 1985, 140 per cent more fuels than in 1980 will be refined using hydrogen in the oil processing plants in Fier district.

The export of fuels during these years will increase 5 times more than in the 6th Five Year Plan.

During the discussion of the draft-directives of the 7th Five Year Plan, the workers in the oil processing plants discovered new possibilities to increase the assortments and turn out new products that were not foreseen in the new five year plan. Thus ways were proposed for the production of petrol to be used in engines with great speed and with a high scale of compression, the production of some detergents to the liking of consumers, the alcohol for brakes, some light industrial oils, kegs for lubricants and other liquids etc.

BRIEFS

MANUSH MYFTIU ACTIVITIES--Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the council of ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Dr Sigyard Eklund, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The reception was attended by Prof Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Reiz Malile; and Prof Luan Omari, scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81 AU]

DPRK AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--On the occasion of the Korean national holiday, Im Kong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, gave a cocktail reception at the embassy on 8 September. Taking part in the reception were Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo; and others who were invited. Also present were functionaries and titularies of the diplomatic representations in Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 81 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND

Anti-Solidarity Protests

AU211330 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Angel Bonev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, report from Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] I will begin with the statement of a Polish Army officer. "I appeal to the party and government," he said, "no more concessions! You have our support Comrade General Jaruzelski!" Such thoughts are being expressed by many soldiers and commanders at meetings and rallies in various military detachments. "The party has created our armed forces and we are loyally serving our party!", they declare. "To defend socialism today means to defend our country!", they say.

An increasing number of Polish people are beginning to realize that counterrevolution is acting under the protection of Solidarity. This organization unmasked itself at the Gdansk gathering. Its signature is clearly identifiable throughout the anti-Soviet wave which is invading Poland. This is why hundreds of disappointed people left Solidarity's ranks last week to join the branch trade unions. In several enterprises whole groups of Solidarity trade unions are disbanding themselves.

This trend is clear, but we must not think that the Solidarity extremists are ready to lay down their arms. In several places throughout the country, new (?intentional) conflicts are arising. The economic situation and the black marketeers are making the situation dangerous dangerous and explosive.

Nevertheless, the atmosphere within the workers collectives is sensitively changing. The party organizations in large enterprises are insisting that the workers class disband Solidarity as a trade union; the metallurgical workers from the Warszawa factory, the machine-building workers of the (?Ursus) plant are assuring the party that they are ready to support any action against Poland's political enemies. Future events will show whether these words will be implemented into real acts.

Polish Government Activities

AU211908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] According to a BTA report, an extraordinary meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers, chaired by its chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, has taken place in Warsaw. Voivodas and mayors of central cities also took part in the meeting. Questions pertaining to the internal political and economic situation were discussed and the necessary decisions were adopted. The Council of Ministers has obliged the organs of the local and economic administration to take extraordinary measures for improving the domestic market, in relation to the approaching winter. It has been stressed again that the key for solving the basic economic problems is increasing the production of coal, and that the efforts of the government in this direction are to continue.

NARODNA ARMIYA on Solidarity

AU211842 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Col Stefan Rikov on his personal observations during an unspecified visit to Poland, including meetings with Polish journalists and officers: "Only the Strong Have the Right To Be Optimistic"]

[Text] No, it is incorrect to think that the Polish people have forgotten the past. It is alive in their memories, bothers their awareness and is a reminder. Col Jan Ignaczak, the blond and witty editor of the ZOLNIERZ POLSKI magazine, is in a pensive mood.

Then he suddenly and somewhat reluctantly remembers the spring of 1944. At that time a German punitive unit arrived in his village. They divided the village people into two equal groups. Brothers, sisters, parents and relatives found themselves divided. One of the groups was to be executed for insubordination, the execution serving as a lesson. Which one: The commander did not care what group was to be executed, Jan Ignaczak says, the important thing was to kill one of them!

Really, the cynicism of the hangmen did not know any boundary. Therefore the past cannot be forgotten. The millions of killed, tortured and psychologically ruined people cannot be forgotten. This truth is admitted to a certain degree also by Solidarity responsible figures. Therefore they are aiming their efforts at predominantly attracting the youth. This is a part of Polish society which only dimly senses the treacherous designs of Solidarity's antisocialist course. Therefore the struggle for winning over the youth is also a part of the PZPR's further plans.

When we left the ZOLNIERZ POLSKI editorial board we met Div Gen Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, the same Baryla whose sincere speech at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress made such a strong impression with its critical and realistic tone. He is not a tall man, but has a nice military figure, open lively eyes and a happy smile. After greeting each other he said: "Give best regards to my colleague Colonel General Kosev. The situation in Poland really is very difficult, but we shall take care for it, believe us!"

His voice was cordial and confident. However, exactly at that moment, when an armed soldier guarded the entrance of the publishing house, and strikes began on the next day at the printing unit, under Solidarity pressure, it was hardly a place for confidence. Nevertheless, the former partisan, the political worker of the Polish Army, the communist Baryla, was optimistic. So were many others of his generation. Baryla correctly analyzed the existing situation and understood that one can deceive the people with empty promises, but not convince them. Sooner or later they will sober up. Furthermore, this feeling is strengthened by the fact that after the last meeting of Stanislaw Kania and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, the assistance in materials and raw materials rendered to Poland by the great Soviet country significantly increased. His optimism was covered by more than a good mood. It turned out that the goals of the last strike were not fully achieved. The newspapers TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, EKSPRESS WIECZORNY, the local newspapers in Bydgoszcz, Kielce, Katowice and Zielona Gora, and many newspapers in the country's rural areas were published. Thus, as expected, the methods of action used by Solidarity were not fully supported.

In addition, we had the feeling that some strange apathy had engulfed a significant part of the people who walked along the streets of the Polish cities and villages. It was as if they had had it with Solidarity's constant actions and the ceaseless empty promises and hints as to what might happen. We also had an opportunity to see some of the appeals and posters of Solidarity, posted on walls and sign boards. In Warsaw, one sees them more and more rarely. They say that people used to gather around them. Now the interest has been dulled. We also noted this tendency in Krakow, which is considered one of Solidarity's centers. When we tried several times to understand the content of the posters and appeals, we heard voices behind us: "This is all rubbish!," said an old woman with grey hair. A strong young man with black eyes imparted: "Have you found some literary entertainment? Do not waste your time reading this rubbish."

What was that: An awakening or a reevaluation of false values? One could hardly judge. The fact that slogans, posters and appeals of various content are still being posted, and that there are still people who are doing this, is indicative. No less indicative is the fact that the basic mass of the people have become used to them, and are not impressed anymore. They are longing for calm, work and prosperity in the stores. This is an awakening which also demands concrete deeds, so that the results of the work, which has been invested, can be enjoyed.

History shows that babblers have often been successful. However, the truth has eventually prevailed. This has been done not with empty stories and slogans, but with concrete deeds, with which human rights are defended and the achievements of socialism and fruitful cooperation with the fraternal peoples strengthened.

The Polish people have a bitter experience in the past and know very well who their friends and enemies are. They will doubtlessly defend the positions of socialism in their country. This incorporates their power and optimism as well as the increasing confidence in the party's leading role and in the friendship with the fraternal USSR. As far as those who nevertheless want confrontation and a clash are concerned, we could remind them of the words of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and minister of national defense: "The People's Army is heir to the best traditions of many generations. The Polish soldier has the civil and moral right to declare: 'Enough Anarchy!' An independent and sovereign state is a great and precious right of the entire people. We shall not allow our enemies to divert it from the socialist road, to weaken and destroy it!"

Workers' Protest Rallies

AU211234 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 16 September 1981 carries on pages 1 and 8, a 1,000-word report on workers rallies in factories and enterprises situated in the towns of Botevgrad and Vidin, where speeches were delivered and letters adopted to Polish workers protesting against the Solidarity's "so-called appeal to East European peoples" and calling this appeal "a gross interference in the domestic affairs of socialist states". Bulgarian workers state that they "will not allow the enemies of socialism in Poland to teach them how they should live and work." The letters and speeches close with confidence expressed in "working Poland" and the hope that the Polish workers "will arise united in the struggle against counterrevolution for the defense of the great cause of socialism." All Bulgarian workers confirm that they are loyal to the BCP and people's government under whose wise leadership Bulgaria has achieved its greatest successes, the report notes.

LUKANOV MEETS VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU211556 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep (BTA)--There are considerable possibilities for economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. This statement was made during a visit of a Nicaraguan economic delegation, led by Mr Emilio Baltodano, minister of industry of Nicaragua, in Bulgaria.

The guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. A wide range of questions pertaining to bilateral economic relations were discussed, including the problems of Bulgarian technological help for Nicaragua, the construction of complete plants in Nicaragua by Bulgarian organizations, the possibilities for increasing the exports of Bulgarian goods to that country.

Mr Baltodano and Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries. The document provides for construction of a number of enterprises with Bulgarian aid in Nicaragua, namely in the food and mining industry, mechanical repair shops, etc. Bulgarian specialists will be sent to Nicaragua. The guest discussed also questions of bilateral trade with the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov.

The Nicaraguan economic delegation visited many industrial and agricultural projects in Bulgaria.

DZHUROV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION

AU211134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, today received the visiting military delegation from Mozambique, headed by Frenando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, deputy minister of national defense and political commissioner of the People's Liberation Forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

After this meeting, talks were held between the Mozambique delegation and a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, headed by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Army's Main Political Administration. The state and future prospects of the cooperation between the political organs of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Mozambique People's Liberation Armed Forces were discussed during this meeting.

ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY MARKED ON 21 SEPTEMBER

AU211919 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep (BTA)--Colonel-General Mircho Asenov, deputy-minister of national defense, underlined today that Bulgaria has a modern army with the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment.

At a meeting dedicated to the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army he said that some equipment of the Bulgarian People's army is superior to the best samples of combat equipment in the modern capitalist armies.

"The Bulgarian People's Army is ready any time and under any conditions, in close ranks with the Soviet Army and the armies of the socialist community countries, to perform its patriotic and international duty in defense of motherland and the cause of socialism," said Colonel-General Mircho Asenov.

Speaking of the international situation, he said that the imperialist reaction is trying to undermine the foundations of the social system in the socialist community countries, which is particularly obvious in the persistent attempts of the West to interfere in the Polish developments.

"These moves, which are but a fresh proof of the invaribly aggressive nature of imperialism, create a threat to security of the socialist and many other countries. They have led to impeding the process of detente, to deterioration of the international political climate, to escalation of military danger", underlined Colonel-General Mircho Asenov.

He noted that the preparations of the United States and the NATO countries to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe and the decision of the U.S. administration to produce neutron weapons are a new threat to world peace and security. The partnership of Washington and Beijing acting as an aide to American imperialism is becoming increasingly sinister in character, added Col-Gen Mircho Asenov.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 21 September carries a shorter report on the meeting which does not include Asenov's reference to Poland, but adds: "The meeting was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department Head, and military attaches of the socialist countries."]

RUSOV, SOVIET GENERAL ATTEND ARMY CONFERENCE

AU212027 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Improvers' Movement in Czechoslovak People's Army"]

[Text] In the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Czechoslovak People's Army members submitted 40,000 proposals and inventions. Their social contribution exceeds Kcs 630 million. The participants in the 12th All-Army Improvers' Conference which was held in Prague yesterday discussed forms for a further dynamic development of the inventors' and improvers' movement in the Czechoslovak People's Army. The conference was attended by Col Gen K. Rusov, first deputy of the CSSR national defense minister; Lt Gen A. Overchuk, representative of the commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and by other military figures and representatives of social organizations.

INCREASING TENSION VIEWED IN POLISH SITUATION

Rakowski Remarks Quoted

LD220916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Report by Prague radio correspondent in Warsaw, Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] The social and political situation in Poland continues to remain tense and everything indicates that the leadership of Solidarity is resolved to continue its attack on the PZPR, the government and the Sejm. This is borne out by the line taken by some plant and regional leaders of this so-called trade union organization, who have been criticizing and rejecting the recent statement by the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. This antisocialist stance is in total variance with the reactions coming from party and working collectives from various plants and localities all over Poland. In these reactions, working people are calling, among other things, for more resolute and consistent action against the activity of the extremist forces of Solidarity.

The current situation is characterized graphically by the words of the deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who, in an interview given to the Polish Press Agency which should appear in today's press, declared, among other things, that virtually nothing remained from the original idea about cooperation between the government and Solidarity and that its solemn funeral took place at the recent Solidarity congress in Gdansk. He also pointed out that the Gdansk resolutions had been dominated by the spirit of struggle against the party, government and the people's power in general.

PZPR Member's 'Betrayal'

LD212006 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The situation in Poland is increasingly coming to a head! While at its yesterday's session the government adopted a number of measures to deal with political and economic tasks, the so-called Solidarity, according to latest reports by news agencies, with the help of subversive centers and Western intelligence services is getting ready for decisive actions in the struggle for power.

No one expects Kuron and other counterrevolutionaries to come forward with other than counterrevolutionary porposals or advice, but all the greater is the indignation and revulsion at a statement by a member of the PZPR Central Committee, Solinski, published in the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH. Solinski declared that the party would do well to get ready to abandon political power for some time and become an opposition.

This is an outright betrayal of the interests, endeavour and objectives of Polish communists. This statement, by a member of the PZPR Central Committee, which fully fits into the program of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, indicates the extent of the network of antisocialism and counterrevolution in Poland as well as all its ramifications.

Antisocialist Aims

LD212022 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Commentary by Radio Prague analyst Stefan Babiak]

[Excerpts] Examining the situation in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst, Stefan Babiak, says today that forces interested in preventing national catastrophe find little understanding among the extremist leaders now at the helm of the Solidarity union. Our analyst quotes the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, which is rightly pointing out that counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are now heading towards total confrontation. And our analyst continues:

Evaluations of the situation in Poland contained in an appeal released by Poland's United Workers' Party, as well as statements released by Poland's Government and in urgent appeals from Soviet communists in a statement by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee--they all result from thorough analyses of present-day problems in Poland. Anyone taking an unbiased view of the origin of Poland's problems will come to the conclusion that those who are causing them hold leading positions in the Solidarity union. Their evident efforts to grab power, their destructive activities aimed at aggravating economic and social problems, as well as actions against Poland's allies, and thus against the country's guaranteed economic development, its territorial integrity and security--all this is not a hypothetic picture, but a vivid picture of Poland today.

It is natural that Poland's party and government are rallying all their forces, as the appeal of the party's Political Bureau said, to tame political madmen in the interests of the nation and of Poland's independence.

What are the chief aims of the Solidarity bosses? The Walesa-headed Solidarity union is vehemently trying to dismantle the socialist system. Its leaders have produced and [words indistinct] of the fact that they would like to build the future structure of Poland's economy on principles of the bourgeois social order. With this goal in view, they are applying tactics which have caused a tragic economic situation in Poland.

Manifestations of support for the determined attitude taken by the government now appear in practically all parts of Poland. With increasing urgency, the working people are demanding that the party leadership and the state be at least as consistent and uncompromising in defending the achievements of socialism as counterrevolutionary forces are in their efforts to destroy them. To retreat any further would be tantamount to placing socialist Poland's fate into the hands of its sworn enemies.

Movement Away From Dialogue

AU211151 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the column "Word on Events": "The Mask of Dialogue Falling"]

[Text] The declarations and deeds of the representatives of the illegal anti-Polish organizations have for a long time exceeded their tenable limits. The saying that "a Pole comes to an agreement with another Pole," a phrase that is supposed to mean that the state bodies can come to an agreement with the opposition, is collapsing with each passing day.

This is also documented by the statement on Wednesday by KOR leader Jacek Kuron, in which he prophesied an early "extinction of the communist regime in Poland." At the same time he called on "Solidarity" to strive to fill the power vacuum and set up some sort of front of national salvation which would rule the country. Thus this is the end to the illusions that one day everything will be smoothly and satisfactorily settled. Kuron is publicly declaring that the government is impotent and discredited and that the party is paralyzed and split. And its concessions have boosted his self-confidence so much that he is calling on "Solidarity," whose adviser he is, to speedily create a new power structure. Let us add that Kuron and those of his ilk are preaching that in the current situation one should welcome confrontation, which will most certainly end with the defeat of the state power. Thus, is it possible to state anything other than that the situation in our neighboring country is more than critical?

The latest explosion of slanders and attacks against the party and the socialist system as well as other facts markedly affirm that the country's counterrevolutionary forces have gone from the long and outwardly proclaimed principle of dialogue over to a test of strength.

The anarchic-syndicalist trend in the "independent trade unions," ideologically led by the so-called Committee for Social and Political Self-Defense KOR, is openly undermining the positions of the party and government in the eyes of society. It wants to show that the state bodies are incapable of ending the crisis and that the only force that can do so is "Solidarity." Just give it power....

Thus relations between "Solidarity" and the state power are becoming more and more aggravated day by day. It is becoming increasingly clear what divides the government and the leaders of the "independent trade unions" in Poland. This was also confirmed by the words of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the recent third session of the party Central Committee: "The aggressive propaganda against the party, against people's power and socialism, against our bonds of alliance and against the Soviet Union has been escalated lately. Our enemies are preaching that the government will certainly not proclaim a state of emergency in Poland. I would like, with full emphasis and calm, to confirm that the government will employ all means necessary to defend socialism. This also means that we are prepared to put obstacles in the way of all those who are striving for confrontation."

But to date, the most critical position on the situation in the country was taken by the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee on Wednesday. In its declaration, it describes in detail the crisis development in Poland after the first part of the "Solidarity" congress, held in Gdansk last week. The document, addressed to the entire society, appeals to the working people to ask the "Solidarity" leadership what direction it is going in and in whose interest it is acting. At the same time, it demands that they pronounce themselves against political adventurism, against fanning the power struggle and against attempts to destroy the socialist state. These are wise and well considered words, but if deeds do not follow them, nothing will change. The PZPR and the people's government are unequivocally facing a class enemy who is capable of anything. It is disguising itself with the mantle of a trade union movement, but it has nothing in common with the genuine interests of the working people. At the Gdansk congress it even attempted to organize the export of counterrevolutionary subversion to other socialist countries. Since "Solidarity" leaders are beginning to interest themselves in the fate of other nations, why have they not raised their voices against the new American medium-range missiles or the neutron bomb, which constitute the escalation of armament and jeopardize the lives of nations. Perhaps the "Solidarity" chiefs and patrons, who steered the congress, are immune to the effects of the neutron bomb? Certainly not. Rather, the truth is that they are so blinded by the hatred of socialism that they do not see, or rather do not want to see, the real threat to the fundamental survival interests of millions of people which arises from the aggressive strategy of imperialism.

Anti-Sovietism Scored

AU211936 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky dispatch from Warsaw: "A Word on Events: The Inevitability of Resolute Action"]

[Text] For more than 20 months now the entire progressive world has watched with serious concern the deepening political and economic crisis in Poland. And all honest people realize that but for the tremendous material aid which is reaching Poland from the Soviet Union there would be hunger in Poland, and quite a few industrial enterprises would be idling without Soviet raw materials, machinery and spare parts.

This is not the first nor the last Soviet assistance either. It is to the historic credit of the Soviet Union that it made the greatest sacrifice for the liberation of that country from Nazi occupation. It saved the Polish people from genocide. A total of 600,000 sons of the Soviet people laid down their lives for the freedom of Poland. Were it not for the resolute and consistent position of Soviet diplomacy and the USSR Government, Poland would never again have returned to its former historical borders.

There also exist other facts that are historical today which evince the Soviet Union's merits on behalf of building socialism in the Polish People's Republic. After the war, there emerged in Poland hundreds of enterprises whose equipment is of Soviet make. The Soviet Union was significantly instrumental in the fact that the Polish economy was able, in a relatively short time after the end of World War II, to rise from the ruins and ashes.

The security of Poland and of its postwar borders became at the same time the guarantee of the sovereignty of the Polish people.

Hence, it is natural in light of these facts that the entire progressive world is watching with surprise and at the same time also with indignation how, face to face with those facts, a high wave of anti-Sovietism has been sweeping Poland for entire months now; how people with the badge of KOR, of Moczulski's "Confederation" or also of "Solidarity" are violating the memorials of Soviet soldiers; how various publications of the so-called independent trade unions are teeming with attacks on the USSR and its top representatives; how plans are being hatched behind the stage of the "Solidarity" congress for rupturing the ties of alliance with the Soviet nation; and how the most obscure Polish reaction goes unpunished in waging a coordinated campaign against the USSR and its foreign and domestic policy.

Whole floods of anti-Soviet leaflets, posters and bulletins were disseminated at the "Solidarity" congress. And it is likewise well known that various meetings organized by "Solidarity" throughout the whole country are often of an anti-Soviet nature. This is a product of a purposefully organized counterrevolution. These anti-Soviet pamphlets are the psychological preparation for implementing Kuron's so-called revolution, whose program calls for the rupture of Poland's ties of alliance particularly with the Soviet Union. This fifth column of imperialism, concentrated in "Solidarity," which has its allies in various Polish institutions and is connected with anticommunist centers in the West, counts on the fact that it is precisely they which constitute its protector, mainstay and guarantee of its impunity.

The Polish strategists of anticommunism believe that they can carry on their counterrevolution to the "victorious end," and that they even can export it. They would like to paralyze the organs of people's power including the organs of justice, set up a government of lawlessness and psychological and physical terror, and pursue their anti-Soviet course on a wave of extreme nationalism.

The appropriate Polish organs fail to oppose resolutely this fifth column--it is unfortunately precisely this that reduces the authority and prestige of these organs in the eyes of millions of honest Polish people. And this is where the main reason lies for the deep apprehensions of the friends of the Polish people about the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

It is with good reason that the Soviet Union, which has made such tremendous sacrifices for the liberation of Poland and which selflessly has helped and is still helping that country, demands that an end be put to anti-Soviet licentiousness in the Polish People's Republic.

POLAND SEEN AS LESSON: UNITY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

AU21 1134 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Daniel Okali article in the column "Today's Essay": "Lesson From Poland"]

[Text] In our era, in which--as the poet says--time is again "dislocated," at a time when we are standing at mankind's fateful crossroad of existential importance for its further life and culture, at a time when the imperialist murderer with devilish cynicism and giddy with madness threatens all with destruction, and the dove of peace trembles with anxiety--several counterrevolutionary adventurers in socialist Poland want to reverse the revolutionary socialist development. They want to turn the wheel of history back to the gloomy past, and with their deed wrest Poland out of the community of socialist countries. They want to uproot socialism in Poland.

The question persistently emerges here about the effect of ideology, culture, science, art and literature on forming citizens' social consciousness. It is the question about the inalienable task of these factors to implant in the mind those most fundamental laws of the development of human society discovered and formulated by Karl Marx and developed and brought to life by Lenin. These are objective laws which cannot be violated with impunity, because their being contested and not observed in social practice have far-reaching consequences. Let us just recall the inexorable law from the Communist Manifesto:

"In this respect, the communists can summarize their theory in one sentence: Abolish private property."

Private ownership of land, this most valuable material fortune [statek], has not been abolished with consistency in Poland. The overwhelming majority of land (about three-fourths) remains in the hands of private persons. And the consequence? Disruption and chaos in production and supply, with catastrophic political and economic consequences. On this single example one can classically demonstrate the importance of ideology and of respecting it, the more so since a dogged class struggle is at present being waged in that sphere. And here science, philosophy, art and literature play an extraordinarily important historical role in forming revolutionary social consciousness. After all, the radius of action of the effect of, for example, literature increased with the help of film, theater, radio and television to unimaginable lengths. It affects millions. It is systematically developing its own artistic instruments. But it must not forget the most important component: the content of the work and, in particular, its ideological orientation. No wonder that the counterrevolutionary forces in the period of crisis in our country, the same as in Poland, were aiming the blast of their attack at ideology, of course, at socialist ideology, introducing their subversive ideology into sciences, the arts and literature. The concrete manifestations of these subversive trends in our country, as well as in Poland have been, for example, the theater of the absurd and in Poland the fall into religious mysticism, forgetting that all these are manifestations of bourgeois prejudices, behind which hostile bourgeois interests are hiding. These interests do not aim at eliminating and rectifying mistakes and errors, but at dismantling the very foundation of socialism.

And this hostile endeavor manifests itself under the false slogan of unlimited freedom, forgetting that freedom is understanding inevitability, and that only he is really active who acts knowing nature's and the social laws, realizing his responsibility for his deeds and doings. One of these inviolable laws is the idea of internationalism. And the touchstone of that law of unity of all working people is the attitude toward the Soviet Union, the attitude toward the Soviet people, who with immense sacrifices have saved mankind's culture from fascism, and also today guarantee peace in the world in difficult conditions. This is the law which the counterrevolution in Poland daily violates and tramples underfoot.

Never before in the history of mankind has greater responsibility for the fate of our planet rested on every one of us, whether we work in a factory, till the land, treat the sick or teach children in school. And this awareness of responsibility, with existential urgency, forces writers in their work to rouse the conscience of all of us, to revive and strengthen the awareness that the beastly forces of imperialism will be defeated when the millions-strong masses of the world unite under the banner of real [realny] humanism.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH VISITING ROMANIAN TU MEMBERS

Onescu, Delegates Arrive

LD211226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] An official delegation of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions Central Council arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions. It is led by Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions Central Council. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives. During the visit to Czechoslovakia, the Romanian comrades will discuss the development of cooperation between the two trade unions.

Topics Discussed

LD211646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, is heading a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Today he met with a delegation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions headed by Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, in Prague. The two delegation heads discussed the efforts made by the two trade unions centers toward implementing the programs of the congresses of their communist parties and reviewed the expansion of bilateral cooperation. The representatives of the Czechoslovak and Romanian trade unions also exchanged experiences gained in trade union activities in the economic and social spheres. Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, briefed the Romanian comrades about the activities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement prior to the impending 10th all-trade union congress.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI FOR TALKS

LD211658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Lubdmir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In the talks, the two representatives informed each other about the development of the national economies of Czechoslovakia and Hungary this year and about the plans of the two countries for the future. They stressed the importance of seeking new ways to deepen economic cooperation and collaboration in dealing with tasks of decisive importance for the economies of the two countries and for increasing their effectiveness.

The chairmen of the two sections of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met today, and assessed the results of economic cooperation between the two states and fulfillment of the tasks arising from the meeting between Premiers Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar in Budapest last June on the implementation of economic cooperation. They also discussed the topical issue of deepening relations between the two countries in the spheres of the economy, science and technology.

EIGHT CATHOLICS GO ON TRIAL FOR 'ILLEGAL' ACTS

NC212032 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep (AFP)--Eight Roman Catholics, including four priests, go on trial shortly on charges involving breaches of state regulations governing religious activities, sources close to the accused said here today.

Six of the accused go on trial next Monday in Olomouc, Moravia, charged with "illegal dealing" in religious books.

The six comprise two priests, Frantisek Lizna, aged 40, officially described as the "ringleader", and Udolf Smahel, aged 30, together with four laymen: Josef Adamek, aged 67, Jan Odstrcil, aged 57, Jan Krumpholc, aged 54, and Josef [name indistinct] aged 61.

If convicted, all can be jailed for terms ranging from six months to three years.

Two other priests go on trial elsewhere, the sources said. They are Gunter Matej Romf, aged 37, who appears in court next Friday in Bratislava charged with giving religious instruction to gypsies, without official authorisation, and Josef Kordik, aged 33, whose trial begins next Monday in Louny. He is charged with celebrating mass after being forbidden last March to exercise his priestly duties. Each could receive a maximum term of two years if convicted.

Meanwhile, the sources said, Christians in various parts of Czechoslovakia have begun a hunger strike and prayer vigil to support the eight accused.

CTK REPORTS TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN BEZEL INTERVIEW

LD212116 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep (CTK)--"Modern worker (?policy consists) in good knowledge of the needs of the working people, in the defense of their rights and at the same time in the ability to convince them about the needs of the society," Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union council Vaclav Bezel has said.

In an interview for the weekly KVETY he stressed that such policy has good preconditions in Czechoslovakia in the existence of unified trade unions and unity of their interests with the interests of the state.

Vaclav Bezel pointed out that Czechoslovak trade unions must speedily adjust their activity to the present more complicated economic conditions.

This is the basic precondition for the preparations of the 10th Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress (April 15-18, 1982) to become a forge of ideas on the activity of trade unions in Czechoslovakia at the end of the 20th century. In this process, trade unionists realize not only (?the expanding scope for trade union rights but also their) responsibility, Vaclav Bezel said. Asked whether this responsibility does not mean attempts to meddle in the work of the government and have a share of the successes and failures of individual branches, he said that such interpretation of the work of trade unions would be too naive.

"Trade unions must perform all their functions in a balanced way. In our trade union work it is necessary to uncompromisingly defend the rights as well as responsibility of workers," Vaclav Bezel said and stressed that it is not possible to merely make strict demands concerning advantages and powers. "We must also know how to convince people about the need of better quality and effectiveness, about the necessity of a better working morale."

CPCZ REGIONAL MEETING URGES BETTER RECRUITMENT

AU211158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 81 p 1

[SE-signed report: "CPCZ's South Moravia Regional Committee Has Met; Improving the Quality of Political Work"]

[Text] Brno, 17 Sep--The CPCZ's South Moravia Regional Committee discussed in Brno on Thursday the conclusions of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the development and further improvement of the party membership base after the 16th congress. The report of the Presidium was delivered by the CPCZ regional committee secretary Vladimir Herman. CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin attended the session.

The opening part of the report stressed the communists' decisive role with a concise assessment of the region's economic development since the beginning of the year. It shows that despite the good results it is necessary to purposefully concentrate the attention of the party bodies on the tasks of the party's economic policy, strengthening the role of communists in economic management, their responsibility, the strengthening of discipline, the deepening of the party's leading role and on a more effective use of the right to control. The directive of the CPCZ Central Committee on a systematic improvement of the party's membership basis constituted a change in the attitude toward resolving these issues in the South Moravia regional organization.

The growth of the party's authority and the esteem it enjoys has been positively attested to by the working people's interest in joining its ranks. In the South Moravia Region, more than 84,000 candidate members were enrolled in the party between the 16th congress and 1 August 1981. In this connection the report noted that many functionaries still have not comprehended the purpose of all adopted measures,aimed at a systematic care for the membership base in the entire complex, and have been concentrating their attention on one part only, that is, on enrolling candidate members in the CPCZ. But they do not comprehend their responsibility for the way the party will be able to fulfill its tasks in the coming periods. The report was critical of the fact that every year more than 2,000 candidate members from the ranks of intelligentsia and other ranks are being enrolled, but at the same time we do not orient ourselves toward the most important fields, such as construction, development and research. Research in some enterprises has also revealed that there are considerable reserves as far as in the enrollment of candidate members from among leading workers [predni delnici] is concerned. For example, in the Let enterprise in Kunovice less than 18 percent of the leading workers are communists, in Zetor Brno 19 percent and in Efj Brno 20 percent.

The discussion, in which J. Havlin took part, revealed many reserves which will have to be made use of in improving the quality of political work and in fulfilling the Third CPCZ Central Committee Plenum recommendations.

DAILY REPORTS 'CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE' FROM VANDALISM

AU171755 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Sep 81 p 2

["ES"-signed article: "Pondering the Problems of Protecting Common Property; Let Us Narrow the Scope for Vandalism"]

[Excerpt] Last year, vandals stole 7,000 windows, 6,000 ashtrays, 27,000 curtains, 18,000 mirrors, 3,300 extinguishers and a considerable number of electric bulbs, waste baskets and washbasins from railroad cars.

An ordinary railroad car costs about Kcs1.5 million. It is put in use completely equipped, but after a while it is literally "stripped down." The railroad repair and engineering works in Vrutky yearly repairs 1,600 railroad passenger cars, with the repairs costing Kcs27,000 on the average. Many vandals seem to be "working" virtually before the eyes of other passengers, eyes which do not want to see anything, because it is more comfortable this way.

Communications equipment, especially public telephone booths, is also subject to unfastidious attacks. Far too often we have to walk away from telephone booths empty-handed. The coin slots are blocked by pieces of metal or buttons; sometimes receivers are missing or their inner pieces. Other useful things are also being damaged by vandals. Let us recall at random that years ago the Benzina enterprise supplied its petrol stations with tire-pressure gauges. By now almost all of them have been either stolen or damaged.

There is also a record of intentionally damaging things in enterprises. In the Sumperk area someone made his way into a yard belonging to a construction enterprise and, from barrels which were freely standing around, poured ethyl alcohol over stored polystyrene and set it afire. In Kolin, a vandal damaged 14 parked cars ready for sale.

In the Gottwaldov District, vandals damaged Kcs20,000 worth of cables in a fenced-off area. In a different place, a vandal smashed the windows of three Tatra trucks, started them and kept banging them into other cars in the car pool. There was also a case of someone damaging sandstone pillars for the national theater, now under reconstruction.

And we could also point out the considerable damage caused by vandals to village and town squares and streets, destroying flowerbeds, bushes, trees, benches, wastebaskets, street lighting, traffic signs and waiting rooms at bus stations.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN UNIONISTS ATTEND SEMINAR--On 9 September URO [Central Council of Trade Unions] Secretary V. Kozik welcomed the participants of a seminar for trade union functionaries from Nicaragua. The meeting took place at the RTUM [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] House of Culture, Spolana Municipal Enterprise in Neratovice, where a branch of the Antonin Zapotocky ROH Central School is located. The trade union functionaries from Nicaragua's Sandinist Workers' Federation and Rural Workers' Association were also visited by the Nicaraguan ambassador to the CSSR, Dr Aquiles Centano Perez. Secretary Kozik assured the Nicaraguan functionaries of full support by Czechoslovak trade unionists and then talked about the dangerous policy of President Reagan and the hazard of neutron bomb production. He stressed the importance of strengthening solidarity among trade unionists and continued support of peace proposals made by the Soviet Union. Secretary Kozik concluded his speech saying he is convinced that cooperation among trade unionists will continue developing. [Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Sep 81 p 1 WA]

MEASURES AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' IN POLAND

LD211334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 21 Sep 81

[ADN correspondent Paul Weinreich dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (ADN)-The worsening of the situation in Poland, as shown particularly during the past 2 weeks, has reached a most dangerous level for the Polish people and the socialist state authorities. This is the direct result of the Solidarity leadership's counterrevolutionary attacks, which embrace the whole country and all social areas. In view of that, the constant yielding by the party and state organs is viewed here with concern and growing incomprehension.

At their first congress in Gdansk the Solidarity leadership, as is known, openly proclaimed its aim to assume full power and to liquitate the socialist social order. Meanwhile, counterrevolutionaries of all shades have began to turn this concept into practice with practice with the help of the most diverse means and methods.

Local observers assess that the political crisis in the country, and the clash between maintaining and renewing or further dismantling and destroying socialism, and the role of People's Poland in the socialist alliance has thus entered a new, even decisive, phase.

Solidarity leader Walesa said that for the implementation of these counterrevolutionary endeavors "all means" would be deployed. Poland will be "shaped the way we want it," and to this end a "rapidly striking organization" with "true generals at the helm" will be created. Jurczyk, Solidarity chief in Szczecin, said that in the assumption of power the requisite people are already available in order to "form, if necessary, the government themselves." And Bulewski, another leader of the organization which is more and more openly acting as a political opposition, added: "We now have to take over the enterprises. Let us fight against all power. Let us force it to its knees."

In view of this fateful situation, Marxist-Leninist forces in all parts of the country have begun to raise the urgent demand that the party and state organs should not move back another step in the face of the general attack by the counterrevolution, but, at least go over to the offensive. The lack of a serious defense by the state power can no longer be accepted. In this spirit, the Warsaw PZPR Executive Committee has also asked for "resolute measures".

In this connection one recognition seems important, and this is pointed out by Polish communists: Tactical differences of opinion in the camp of counterrevolution should not obscure the fact that they all have one common objective. If some of the most dangerous Solidarity leaders have advised against the use of open forces, then this is only because they speculate that the line of "understanding and dialogue" reaffirmed by the party and state leadership will facilitate attainment of positions of power with fewer risks using the means and methods already applied in the past.

This speculation is based on the fact that the enemies of socialism in Poland have already gained crucial positions of power using this concept. Thus, Solidarity already has a nation-wide news and information service with the most modern technical equipment, which according to Polish journalists operates more effectively than the official media, as well as combat troops formed along the lines of stormtroopers. There is no serious hindrance to the daily flood of various Solidarity publications with antisocialist contents, invective and slander against the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist countries appearing in newspapers, pamphlets, posters and brochures which are often printed in government printing establishments. The SOLIDARNOSC weekly alone has a circulation of over 500,000 copies. Now the organization has, in the form of "gifts" from imperialist states, all the necessary technical means and equipment to run its own television station at any time.

Apart from this, it is generally known here in Warsaw that Solidarity already holds considerable positions in the official media itself.

In a growing number of enterprises throughout the country the counterrevolutionary forces already do precisely what they want. After party and industrial officials of whom they do not approve have been forced to resign through slander, blackmail pressure and, quite often, brute force, it is now the respective Solidarity chief who governs. In many other enterprises this process of assuming power is in full swing. One example of many is the present incitement campaign which aims at dismissing the director of the "Katowice" iron works who had prevented the production of anti-Soviet pamphlets in the combine's printing works.

The most dangerous sharpening of the situation in the People's Republic of Poland is also due to the catastrophic economic situation. For a long time attempts were made to blame the "mistakes of the past." Now it has become clear that Solidarity, and those who give in to the constant threats by Solidarity, are to blame. According to official information, industrial production fell in August of this year by Z28.4 billion compared with the same period in 1980.

If this development were to continue, it was announced, then the government would be forced to introduce a ration system for all products. According to a PAP report on Sunday it is already impossible to honour the agreed meat rations in full. The unrest and irritation growing out of this is being systematically used by the counterrevolution, which of course, has done everything to shatter the economy in order to incite the population.

The news about a further extraordinary meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers, held in Warsaw on Sunday, was noted with interest. The government, it was said, has asserted the level of preparedness by the organs of the state power in view of the current situation, and adopted resolutions to suit various requirements and contingencies. The question is whether these will be followed by determined action to repulse the counterrevolution with all means. The vital interests of the Polish people, the interests of the socialist community of states and the cause of peace make this now the inescapable precept.

FISCHER MEETS WITH FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD212240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] UN/New York, 21 Sep (ADN)--The general debate of the 36th General Assembly opened in New York today. During the debate, heads of state, government leaders and foreign ministers from more than 150 member-states will put forward the views of their governments on topical international problems.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost in New York today. During a friendly discussion, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the good relations between the two states. Mohammad Dost reported in detail on initiatives and tasks aimed at solving the problems which have arisen in that region. Oskar Fischer affirmed the GDR's support for the Afghan people in its just struggle for independence and for a development without interference in its internal affairs.

Also today, Oskar Fischer had a talk with Silvino da Luz, foreign minister of the Cape Verde Republic. Silvino da Luz expressed his hope that this initial meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers would give a strong impetus to the development of relations. He thanked the GDR for its solidarity aid prior to and following his country's independence.

During a meeting between Oskar Fischer and his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, the two sides agreed that relations between their countries are developing normally. Political dialogue and meetings are important, particularly in view of the deteriorating international situation.

MITTAG RECEIVES SOVIET GOVERNMENT VISITOR

LD211548 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received in Berlin, Guriy Marchuk, head of the Soviet Government delegation which is in the republic on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the start of scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR. They noted the great possibilities for the further increase in cooperation. The politicians pointed out that scientific-technological cooperation makes a crucial contribution to the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress and the 26th CPSU Party Congress.

ARMY YOUTH OFFICIALS MEET SOVIET COLLEAGUES

AU212047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Sep 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Comrades in Arms Exchange Experiences"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Youth officials of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany met on Friday at the Wilhelm Florin motorized rifle formation to exchange experiences. They deliberated on how FDJ and Komsomol members can contribute to a constantly high state of fighting strength and combat readiness. The main attention in this effort is focused on the communist education of young army members, the intensification of combat training, the masterly assimilation of weapons and technical combat equipment as well as on an even more effective guidance of socialist competition.

A talk with honorary youth officials of the NVA competition of the Ziegler unit, of the hosting formation, which initiated the competition, conveyed valuable suggestions to the participants in the friendly meeting.

JOINT FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE HONORS LIBYA'S HERO

AU211314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Friendship Committee of the League for Friendship Among Peoples and the Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence of the GDR ceremoniously honored the Libyan freedom fighter (Omar Mukhtar), who was murdered 50 years ago by Mussolini's rowdy soldiers. For many years the national hero led the sacrificial resistance struggle of his people against imperialist conquerors and colonial masters. On this occasion Joerg Vorholzer, president of the friendship committee and (Mohamed al-Farisi), member of the People's Committee of the People's Office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the GDR, paid tribute to the successfully developing relations between the GDR and Libya.

SED, FINNISH SOCIALISTS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

AU212116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"On 17 and 18 September, consultations at the level of experts on topical problems of the struggle for peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament took place between the SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party in the GDR capital of Berlin.

"The representatives of the Finnish Social Democratic Party--Pennti Vaananen, the international secretary of the party Presidium, and Prof Allan Viktor Rosas, member of the International Committee of the party Presidium--were received for talks by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the end of the consultations."

During the talks the two sides endorsed joint efforts by all peace-loving forces to ensure world peace, as well as a resumption of the international dialogue in order to continue the detente process." The need was stressed to open negotiations without delay on a limitation of strategic arms as well as the medium-range missiles in Europe. The decision of the U.S. administration to manufacture the neutron weapon was assessed as a dangerous move toward stepping up the arms race.

"The representatives of both parties reaffirmed their position that cooperation between communists and social democrats is necessary in the interest of peace and detente. The international activities of the SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, as well as further fashioning their bilateral relations, were discussed in this context. It was agreed to continue the consultations."

BOEHME TALKS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU212058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] Helsinki (ADN)--"Proof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, was received for friendly talks by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen in Helsinki on Friday." The two politicians valued the well-developed relations between the GDR and Finland, and noted the existing agreement on basic problems of securing peace and continuing the detente process between the two states.

"On the same day, Hans-Joachim Boehme and Par Stenbock, the Finnish education minister, signed two memorandums. In the memorandum on the visit of the GDR delegation, it is stressed that the "ministers positively assess the level of bilateral relations between colleges, and noted that the efforts to achieve a qualitatively higher level of scientific cooperation have been successful.

"The ministers also signed a memorandum on further cooperation in the field of Germanic and Finnish sciences between the GDR and Finland.

"Minister Boehme also conducted talks on Friday with Kalevi Kivisto, the minister in charge of culture and science."

SINDERMANN MEETS VISITING ICELANDIC DELEGATION

LD211426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)--An Icelandic Parliamentary delegation led by Jon Helgason, president of the Parliament, was received by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann on Monday.

The Icelandic guests' interest focused on how the people's highest representation in the GDR helps to implement the social program. Horst Sindermann said economic and social policies adopted by the Ninth and 10th SED Party Congresses presuppose above all the maintenance of peace in Europe and the world. In particular, the people's representatives have a great responsibility to support all disarmament measures. In the interest of their electors, differing social orders should not hamper the cooperation of parliaments in this important question, which is vital for all peoples, he said.

Jon Helgason affirmed Horst Sindermann's remarks and underlined the connection between the Icelandic people's striving for a higher standard of living and the maintenance of peace.

Earlier the delegation had laid a wreath at the Unter Den Linden memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism.

Received by Stoph

LD212030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)--GDR Premier Willi Stoph today received the Icelandic Parliamentary delegation led by Jon Helgason, president of the Althing [Parliament]. Willi Stoph briefed the delegation on the GDR's foreign policy, which is dedicated to easing increased tensions and improving international relations, and on the cardinal questions of GDR's economic development. Jon Helgason emphasized his country's interest in continuing the political dialogue with the GDR and other states. There was agreement that the preservation of world peace is a vital question for all nations. What has been achieved in the field of detente must be preserved and consolidated by concrete steps in limiting the arms race and in disarmament. The interest of both sides in security and stability in Europe was specifically stressed. Willi Stoph and Jon Helgason praised the positive state of relations between their countries and wished for their development to the benefit of both countries.

On the same day, the Icelandic delegation was received by GDR First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski. He and his guests noted with satisfaction the positive development of bilateral relations, and spoke in favor of deepening them. Herbert Krolikowski stressed that safeguarding peace is the central purpose of GDR foreign policy. That is why the GDR consistently opposes the arms build-up and stands for overcoming the aggravated international tensions. It will continue to support all initiatives conducive to disarmament and military detente. Jon Helgason referred to the need at this time to intensify the political dialogue between states with differing social systems. Both sides concurred that the tense international situation calls for effective measures to stop the arms race.

FRG 'BORDER VIOLATORS' ARRESTED, DETAINED

Juergen Buggert

AU211246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the evening of 16 September, a man violated the GDR state border in the area of the Berlin-Friedrichshain District. The border violator was detained. He has no identification papers with him.

According to his own information, he is Berlin (West) citizen Juergen Buggert. The details of the border violation and the identity of the man are being examined by the responsible GDR organs.

Stefan Minde

AU212118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 September FRG Citizen Stefan Minde violated the GDR state border in the Grevesmeuhlen area. He was detained, and the details of the border violation are being examined by the appropriate GDR organs.

JOURNAL ANALYZES STRATEGY OF IMPERIALISM

LD212346 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 21 Sep 81

["Counter-Revolution—The Strategy of Imperialism"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep (MTI)--The combined August-September editions of TARSADALMI SZEMLE carry an article by Kornel Haynal, editor-in-chief of the weekly ORSZAG-[name indistinct] entitled "Counter-revolution—the Strategy of Imperialism." He writes in introduction: "Since the victory of the Great October socialist revolution when Russia broke free of the chains of imperialism, constant attempts have been made to suffocate the Soviet Union and—after the Second World War--the countries of the socialist world system...After the Second World War open threats of war, economic discrimination and ideological diversion were the principal weapons. Then the traditional strategic arm of imperialism against socialism--counter-revolution--was removed from the arsenal."

The author goes on to point out that "such imperialist attempts [words indistinct] doomed had the socialist countries themselves not supplied--owing to the coincidence of several factors--the internal situation susceptive of counter-revolutionary uprising. This fact calls to attention with special force the responsibility of the leading communist parties of the socialist countries." Kornel Haynal analyses from this latter aspect the preceding events of the counter-revolutionary uprising in Hungary in 1956 and the role of imperialism in preparing the executive the counter-revolution.

Commenting the frequent imperialist propaganda slogans about the liberation of the so-called slave nations, TARSADALMI SZEMLE stressed: "What the policy of imperialism has hidden behind the caption of 'liberation', was really nothing else from the beginning but the principle and practice of organizing, financing and supporting psychologically the counter-revolution. This can be termed also as a policy of active intervention into the internal affairs of the socialist countries which at that shuns no weapons."

The authors of the scenario of counter-revolution first decided to take advantage of the problems of public supply and age tension in the GDR on June 17, 1953. Failing this they classified Czechoslovakia as the [word indistinct] in the chain and launched a wholesale flyleaf campaign on the country. "They soon realized, however, that the weakest link they were searching was not after all Czechoslovakia but rather Hungary, whose internal situation had become ever more chaotic and tense. The errors of the Rakosi leadership and the grave violations of law committed under the aegis of the personal cult...had made the party membership, the masses uncertain and wary."

In 1956 the ideological preparation of the Hungarian counter-revolution through the coordinated activities of the Western radios, and the political and military organizing work in and outside of the country--first of all in rightist dissident circles--were running parallel. With the goal of coordinating the actions, the U.S. House of Representatives set up a "Commission of the Southeast European Countries" which discussed at its September 10 meeting the prospects of Hungary's "liberation". Speaking about the events of the counter-revolution which broke out on September 23, 1956, Kornel Haynal explains that the way it started was that well-organized subversive [word indistinct] joined the peaceful demonstration of students. "Similarly the demands and their order revealed by far not (?only) spontaneity from the very first hours of the counter-revolution as claimed by the western chroniclers and commentators of the Hungarian counter-revolution, but (?rather) led one to believe that it was a thoroughly prepared and also in time coordinated action." [Word indistinct] by the chaos which Radio Free Europe generated with its instigations, reactionaries, especially trained [word indistinct] organizers and advisors began to seep back to Hungary in an ever greater number and also ammunition concealed as health aid began to pour into the country from the West. The armed revolutionary groups turned to the West for help also directly.

Explaining the causes of failure of the counter-revolution, the author writes: "Although it affords no doubt that in 1956 the Hungarian internal and the international situation were unfavourable for the forces of peace and socialism, international reaction was launching attacks in the first days of November. Several such events happened which made possible for the forces of progress to take over the initiative and to counter-attack. [?It was of] decisive importance within the country that early November the nerve [word indistinct] centre, the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers-Peasants government was set up, the HSWP was reshuffled and its provisional Central Committee established.

"The forced retreat from Suez and the defeat of the Hungarian counter-revolution made obvious the power of socialism and especially of the Soviet Union, for imperialism, and made almost as clear the limitations of the United States and the imperialist world system...The large-scale world political change of the power relations could not take placed without trace in the relations of the United States of America and the Soviet Union either. The ice of [words indistinct] though and [words indistinct] occasional freezing [words indistinct] began to melt to be replaced gradually by [words indistinct] this process culminated in the victory of the Vietnam war and the Helsinki Conference. The United States was forced to acknowledge the historic trends and however willy-nilly, to count with the real power relations."

"But apart from these forced realizations has imperialism learned anything of these changes? The answer is positive, however, its (?nature) and goal have not changed. It has learned enough to become more cautious, to refine its weapons but has not given up its hatred of socialism and the Soviet Union, neither the plan to suppress the socialist world and annihilate it if possible. Proofs of this are the counter-revolutionary attempt in Czechoslovakia in 1968 or the 'sneaking counter-revolution' which has been going on in Poland since 1980. Similarly the changes which have taken place in the U.S. policy since President Ford erased from his vocabulary the word detente, through Carter's inconsequences up to Reagan's open anti-Sovietism and anti-socialism, to the attempts to restore the American military ascendancy, to the conscious and arrogant escalation of the danger of war and the winding up of the armament race into senseless speed..." reads the article TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

JOINT TALKS WITH POLAND ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPORTED

WA221100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, (MTI)--Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Marian Dmochowski Polish Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs held talks in a very pleasant atmosphere about current international issues and bilateral relations between the countries, in Warsaw on the 10th and 11th of September. During his stay in Warsaw, Istvan Roska was received by the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jozef Czyrek.

SZOT SECRETARY GASPAR LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

WA221100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] (MTI)--Invited by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, a Hungarian trade union delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, first secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT) left for Moscow on Tuesday. At the Ferihegy Airport, Sandor Jakab, deputy first secretary bid farewell to the departing delegation. Present also was Nikita Darchijev, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, to the departing delegation. At the Moscow airport, the delegation was received by Alexej Sibajev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and by other government officials. Present was Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungary's Ambassador to Moscow.

MSZMP SECRETARY KADAR RECEIVES ARMAND HAMMER

LD211838 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Armand Hammer, a well-known public personality of the United States, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, here on Monday. He is here for a brief visit.

The meeting was marked by a cordial atmosphere. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, was also there.

JUMBLATT-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY

WA221115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Budapest (MTI)--Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Progressive National Movement, and of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, who as guest of the Patriotic People's Front stayed in Hungary with his delegation from the 8 to 11 September, left Budapest on Friday. During its visit, the delegation was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party's Political Committee, First Secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and by Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

GROUP EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR GRANADA, ACCUSES U.S.

WA221115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] On Friday, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee made the following official announcement: The Hungarian public has learned with indignation that once again the United States with its recent military exercise has endangered peace and security in the Caribbean area. The American actions reveal the threat of an armed invasion against Granada, a country which pursues progressive and anti-imperialist policies. We express our solidarity with the people and Government of Granada, and demand that the American imperialist circles cease at once their interference in the island affairs and desist from tension increasing actions.

PCI DELEGATION VISITS AT INVITATION OF MSZMP

LD211836 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep (MTI)--A delegation of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), headed by Giuseppe Dama, head of department at the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between September 14 and 21 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation studied the activity of the HSWP, and theoretical and practical issues of party activity in the capital as well as in the country. It had talks with Janos Peter, deputy head of the party and Mass Organizations Department of the Central Committee. In the course of their programme in [words indistinct], the guests met county, district and town party leaders.

The delegation was received by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

PALKOVITS COMMENTS ON INCREASING INTEREST RATES

WA221130 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Interview with Dr Rezso Palkovits, vice president of the National Bank of Hungary; interview starts with the vice president's opening statement]

[Text] The measure on raising interest rates prompts a two-fold change in the financial economy of the enterprises. On the one hand the interest paid on enterprise and cooperative deposits increases by 1 percent. This of course favors the protagonists of the economic scene. On the other hand, the increase of interest rates affects loans extended to finance investment and working capital, after 1 September. The 8 to 9 percent interest rate on investment loans increases to 9 to 10 percent, and the previous 10 percent rate for working capital to 11 percent.

[Question] How is this measure justified?

[Answer] The raising of the interest rates was necessary. We were not particularly delighted to do it, because we were not in habit of changing already announced rules during the year. But two factors forced us to. First, changes on the international money market pushed up interest rates paid on loans, making our own credit sources also more expensive. Thus our own higher costs of acquiring loans are passed on, as it were to domestic interests. One may also add, that this "passing on" is not complete, since in the United States, for instance, interests paid on investment loans are around 20 percent, and they move in the 12 to 15 percent range in Western Europe. Second, the enterprise profits are higher than expected and our measure helps "centralize" these profits. (During the rest of the year, enterprise profits will be reduced by 500 million prints as a result of higher interest rates.)

[Question] Since the raising of interests also raises the expenditures of enterprises isn't there a danger that enterpises themselves will also try to pass on their increased costs?

[Answer] Yes, there is such a danger, but my feeling is that it will not be realized during the remaining 4 months of the year. (The prices of basic consumer goods are centrally regulated, and as is known, the government approved price increase is 4.5 to 5 percent.) But more importantly, we would like to tell the enterprises that in the future they should take similar measures into account when they formulate their investment and financial plans, since higher interest rates have become quite common elsewhere in the world. (The next change will likely occur at the beginning of next year.)

[Question] How does this increase of interest rates affect individual savings and credit?

[Answer] Conditions for individual savings and credit do not change. There is no reason for change here since the increase in the interest burden borne by the enterprises does not affect - or only indirectly - the prices of consumer goods as we have already mentioned.

[Question] Don't you think that sooner or later the changes on the international money market may affect the conditions of individual savings and credit?

[Answer] I think that eventual changes should be preceded by a longer investigation in the course of which international experiences should also be taken into account. In my opinion, however, individual borrowing in Hungary (serving predominantly the purpose of residential construction) should not carry an interest charge which is exposed to changes on the international money market. These credits follow social-political considerations.

BAYBAKOV, USSR DELEGATION ARRIVE 22 SEPTEMBER

LD220849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] I have just received a PAP report. At the invitation of our government, a USSR Government delegation has arrived in Warsaw today for a working visit that will last a few days. The delegation is headed by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Nikolay Baybakov. The program of the visit will be talks on the main trends of economic cooperation between the two countries both next year and in the future.

Economic Relations Discussed

LD221040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of our Planning Commission, participated in the talks. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov was also present.

According to a PAP journalist, the results of the talks will be of decisive significance for shaping the mutual economic relations in the near future. Poland is interested in importing about R4.4 billion worth of goods from the Soviet Union. Poland's export potential being R3.8 billion. This would mean that Poland would benefit from further and considerable economic aid extended by the Soviet Union.

The PAP journalist writes that it is worthwhile to stress that this year's balance of payments between the two countries will in all probability be negative for Poland. It is estimated that the debit will be about R1 billion.

The decision adopted by Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania during their August meeting in the Crimea to postpone payments of Polish indebtedness to the next 5 year period, was also of crucial importance for our economy.

SOVIET DOCUMENT SAYS NO 'ADDITIONAL' AID

AU212137 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] In Warsaw, it has been learned that last week the Soviet ambassador delivered another document to the Polish leaders, in addition to the one announced [on anti-Soviet activity]. This document allegedly indicates that in the future the Soviet Union will not deliver additional assistance to Poland, and that the regular commodity exchange will be made conditional on Poland's capacity to export to the Soviet Union.

JOINT MEETING WITH SOVIET NAVAL SEAMEN IN GDANSK

LD212158 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Polish Navy seamen today met in Gdansk with representatives of the Soviet Union's Baltic Fleet in a cordial demonstration of friendship and comradeship-in-arms of the befriended navy fleets.

The meeting was attended by chief of the USSR Baltic Fleet Political Board, Vice-Admiral Ivan Alikov, deputy commander of the Polish Navy, Rear-Admiral Ludwik Dutkowski, and commander of the "Westerplatte Heroes" Navy College in Gdynia, Rear-Admiral Witold Glinski.

FURTHER REACTIONS TO PZPR POLITBURO STATEMENT

Warsaw Cites Reactions

LD220940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo continues to evoke extensive reaction from the public.

The delegates from the Gdansk coastal area to the Ninth PZPR Congress, who held a meeting recently, said that the Politburo statement points to a real threat to social calm and to the construction of a socialist Poland. This is why the appeal to party members and to the public to support activities which further sociopolitical stabilization and the more effective resolution of the economic difficulties being experienced is justified. The correct road to achieving this end consists of talks and accord which avert a confrontation of incalculable consequences.

At today's session of the party aktiv at the Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee, a draft statement was passed giving a full and objective explanation of the issue of self-government of enterprises. The assessment of the methods used so far to overcome the economic crisis gave rise to justified criticism. In this connection, many proposals were adopted in the political, organizational and economic fields which will make it possible to cope more radically with the situation which is critical right now.

The disquiet evoked by the exacerbation of the political situation is registered in the resolutions adopted by the party organization at many factories, among others, at the Swidnik technical articles factory and at the Organika chemical factory in Zarow.

A different view is presented in the resolutions and statements of certain Solidarity links. This is expressed in letters sent to the authorities and to the mass media. The writers of these letters do not agree with the assessment of the political situation contained in the Politburo statement.

An appeal issued by the board of the Slask-Dabrowa region was announced today. The appeal accuses the statements of the Politburo and of the government of being an unprecedented and unjustified attack by the government and party on the union.

Resolutions and stances expressed by the Solidarity regional board in Gdansk, and by the union's factory commissions at the Zawiercie steelworks, at the Alka northern leather industry factory in Slupsk, at the machinery plant in Radomsk and at the Konin aluminum works are similar in what they express: They reject the contents of the above-mentioned statements.

TRYBUNA LUDU Assessment

LD211258 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Commenting on the PUWP Political Bureau statement and the stand taken by the Council of Ministers recently, the Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that "they were received with understanding and support by a great part of the society."

"Over the past year the attitude of the Solidarity leaderships has been taking on different shapes.

"The statements made by some Solidarity activists that attacked the principal values of the social system, that stirred the people against the state authority, have been received with patience and tolerancy.

"One cannot fail to perceive the manifestations of this activity which, in its essence, is pushing our country towards a great tragedy. The lack of reaction to these phenomena would be a sign of perishing political realism on the part of the party and state authority," said the paper.

TRYBUNA LUDU continued that "the party and state authority carry the burden of historical responsibility for the fate of our country and nation. The party, aware of its responsibility, has chosen the road of political solution to the revealed conflicts and has been consistently implementing this line of action. This has been also confirmed by the latest statement of the Political Bureau. However, the confines of these solutions are clear: They must not be crossed in the name of this historical responsibility. Hence, one must not agree with the intentions and actions aimed at dismantling the basic structures of the political life, at ignoring the Sejm, nullifying the executive role of the administration authorities. The extremist activists and experts of Solidarity, who sound such demands and whisper them to others, do not shoulder this responsibility. Therefore, they do not think in terms of the whole society, nation, state.

"The party does not identify these ideologists and politicians with Solidarity masses. Yet, the party considers it its duty to hear the voice of the society, the ever more tired voice of ordinary working people--including a huge part of the rank and file Solidarity members who have enough of the deepening anarchy and confusion, of the obstacles put in the way of every attempt at constructive action, constant negation of all the efforts made by the authorities," stated TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

Support, Criticism Cited

LD212116 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Today's letters and resolutions addressed by regional party units and various segments of society to the state authorities inresponse to last Wednesday's statement of the PUWP CC Political Bureau say there is an urgent need for a resolute solution to the intensifying conflict along the lines of creative common sense and a social dialogue.

In statements supporting the position taken by the Political Bureau the party activists called for an arrangement that would help avert the risk of an incalculable confrontation, and castigated the Solidarnosc labour union for going to extremes and setting out irresponsible demands in its congress resolutions, incompatible with its statutes and last year's social contract. There is widespread call on the state authorities to take firmer and more effective actions to meet half-way the public expectations.

Party members of the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA paper of Katowice, for example, say it is imperative to build consistently an alliance of all social forces who have the destiny of socialist Poland at heart. They have denounced adventurism, attempts to undercut the leading role of the party, the structures of the Polish state and its allies.

Leading members of the Democratic Party in Warsaw emphasized that any conflicts over ways of salvaging the country "must be solved exclusively at the negotiating table."

The Confederation of the Autonomous Trade Unions said "the time has come when we all must get down jointly to the negotiating table and present to the nation an offer that will reconcile the social aspirations for influence on the exercise of power... with all the principles of the socialist system being presented."

Different standpoints are offered in statements issued by some "Solidarity" units which do not agree with the evaluation made by the Political Bureau. Today's resolutions issued by "Solidarity" factory units in Gdansk, Silesia, Zawiercie, Slupsk, Radomsko and Konin accused the Political (?Bureau) and the government of "an unexampled and unfounded attack on the union."

Warsaw TU Notes Support

LD212052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The editorial office of the television news received today--as it has before--many telegrams and letters from factory organizations, union organizations and citizens expressing support for the PZPR Central Committee Politburo statement, which contains a warning against the destructive forces of Solidarity. Unfortunately, the stance of Solidarity extremists is accepted as a program in many parts of the union.

The authors of the telegrams and letters express their views against political adventurism and anti-Soviet excesses. They demand the continuation of the line of accord.

The PZPR factory committee of the Warsaw private car factory took such a stand today.

In resolutions from Gorzow Wielkopolski, Wroclaw MERA-ELWRO factory and (?Brochow) railroad junction, we read, among other things: We appeal to members of our party organizations who are members of Solidarity to do all you can so that the union acts in the interest of working people according to the statute. The political actions of Solidarity considerably exceed the statutory rights; they cannot receive our support.

In a statement by the clergy and church employees assembled at the diocesan congress of the Bialystok-Gdansk Diocese, we read: After studying the country's situation which is developing in a dangerous direction, full of anxiety we make the following statement:

The orthodox church in Poland with our People's Poland is the common homeland of believers and nonbelievers and is in danger. [as heard] We appeal for a combination of efforts toward that which is constructive, not destructive.

We have also received resolutions from numerous factories and regional organizations of Solidarity, critically assessing the Politburo statement.

The board presidium in the Slupsk region, as well as Stalowa Wola Solidarity, state that identifying the union with opposition to the political order and power bears the nature of disinformation.

(?I wish) to remind you here that neither the party nor the government have ever identified the whole Solidarity union with opposition. They are not fighting with Solidarity, but--one might say--for Solidarity, so that the fate of this union should really be shaped by the working class.

VATICAN RADIO REPORTS PRIMATE'S 20 SEP HOMILY

LD211812 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Harvest thanksgiving ceremonies were held yesterday at a stadium in Olsztyn. During the ceremonies Father Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland and archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, delivered a homily. Here are extensive excerpts from this homily.

In our social situation, father primate said yesterday, we face very difficult decisions. On the one hand, we know that work alone can extricate our country from the crisis and that we want to work; people simply cannot wait to work so long as there are raw materials and a fruitful rhythm is maintained. These good intentions, however, are checked. First, we want to discuss how to work; and second, we justify ourselves by saying that we cannot work well because we stand in lines, and it is necessary to stand in lines if one wants to eat something. Thus, it is a vicious circle. Our work is not productive because we are short of food, and we are short of food because work is not productive. We are all interested in overcoming the vicious circle and in starting to climb the spiral of growing social wealth.

These are economic issues on which economists toil. But the church, too, is interested in overcoming this vicious circle. The church put forward in the past, and still puts forward, its observations according to the way it sees the matter in the light of the Gospels. The light of the Gospels, on the other hand, is directed at man and his conscience. It shows values such as love, justice, truth and peace, and asks man to measure himself by these and see if he comes up to these values.

We have stated on many occasions, father primate stressed, that the August events were justified. The world of work has claimed its rights. It began by calling on God's name because it was facing a difficult and dangerous task. There have already been many calls to prudence, moderation and calm. And one must admit that the impetuous nation has endured a great deal. In spite of tensions, we have preserved peace without violence which is normally called confrontation.

However, other voices, uncontrolled shouts, which consciously or unconsciously, unjustly distort the picture of national feelings and aspirations have joined the voice of the working world. One cannot strive for justice by means of injustice. At present we observe injustice and errors in the grassroots renewal movement. Will the working world bring itself today to eliminate those phenomena of injustice? And injustice consists in abusing the good name of any man whatsoever. If the renewal movement has declared Christian inspiration, then I, as primate, have the right to recall the Christian values of loving one's neighbor, which goes as far as loving one's enemies.

Just as the individual has the right to a good name, so does the nation--every nation. This is why, in the name of justice--which is a difficult virtue--we should not insult any nation.

Any instigating, passionate and violent judgements which are addressed to persons and nations are unethical and sinful. Today's politics are complicated. A political collapse is spoken of. The church exhorts everyone to proclaim himself directly in favor of truth, justice, love and peace because then man, taking into consideration those values, becomes true to himself [words indistinct].

We should realize what has been achieved, thanks to the goodness and mercy of God. Let us recall the postwar destruction and the miracle of reconstruction. Despite the profound errors which were committed, towns and temples were rebuilt and entire housing developments were built. There was so much anxiety and nervousness about the northern and western lands, and today they constitute an integral Poland. We feel this strongly in Olsztyn. Elblag, Lidzbark, Swieta Lipka, Olesko, Malbork are as Polish as Warsaw and Jasna Gora. [passage indistinct]

We are faced with more (?tribulations), said the primate yesterday. This is why we must put up with lines in which we begin to stand the night before, and it is necessary to put up with primitive fragments of television news bulletins, in the name of a realistic hope which is life in the common homeland. We are awaiting the arrival of the holy father next year for the celebration of the Vienna victory in 1683. We believe that we will not perish because we persist in dedication to the one who has been given for the protection of our nation, the Lady of Jasna Gora. We trust her might over our hearts and minds. We must keep our balance on a swinging rope. We thank the Mother of God for our crops and we entrust to her our national work, both private and public.

'ANTI-SOVIETS' ARRESTED IN CZESTOCHOWA, JELENIA GORA

LD211930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office has announced that the regional prosecutor's office in Czestochowa has submitted an indictment to the voivodship court today against Marian Zambrzuski, an employee in the printing section and executive of the regional NSZZ Solidarity. Marian Zambrzuski is charged with duplicating and sticking posters slandering the Polish People's Republic and, at the Czestochowa railway station, urging action against the allied unity with the USSR.

The voivodship prosecutor's office in Jelenia Gora has arrested (Krzysztofonosz) Kulas, chairman of the Solidarity works committee in the PREDOM [word indistinct] plant in [name indistinct]. The suspect was printing and distributing leaflets and the ideological declaration of the Confederation for an Independent Poland in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship. The contents of this declaration slandered the supreme organs of the state authorities in our country and urged action against the allied unity with the USSR.

RAKOWSKI PAP INTERVIEW ON SOLIDARITY, OTHER ISSUES

LD212230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2106 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by PAP; time and place not given--announcer read throughout]

[Text] [Question] In a few days' time the second round of the first congress of Solidarity will begin in Gdansk. Does the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs envisage talks with the union leaders before the congress? There is an opinion to the effect that such talks ought to take place. It is known that various people are ready to act as mediators between the union leadership and the government. What is your view on this?

[Answer] The committee headed by me does not envisage such talks. Everything which the government had to say about the situation which arose after the first round of the congress was contained in the communique discussing the course of the debates by the Council of Ministers on 14-17 September.

I see no reason to repeat that which has already been said, even if the listeners are members of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium. The assessment by the government is clear and unequivocal. The statement by the press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity, issued after the publication of the statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, clearly indicates what we could expect in a meeting at which we would present our evaluations and stance once again. The spokesman assiduously omitted everything which is inconvenient for the union, which would require a clear definition. I am acquainted with this method because this is not the first time I have encountered it.

[Question] By the way, do you not consider that the union's name, independent, self-governing trade union, no longer corresponds to its real activity?

[Answer] Indeed, from the course of the first part of the congress it is clearly visible that it is heading for a transformation into a political organization opposed to the existing authority.

The congress, by announcing a referendum on the issue of self-government, a boycott of the Sejm, the working out of its own electoral regulations and also the sending of the well-known message to working people in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries, has confirmed this direction of the union's evolution. This is not exclusively my opinion. I could quote dozens of commentaries in the bouregeois press in which it is clearly stated that the congress declared war against the political order and the authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

As for the intention to take over power in stages, many leading activists in Solidarity speak unequivocally about this, as do many ideologists in this movement. So what would we speak about? About the fact that the great turning point in the life of the state and of the community that came after August 1980, that the liberation of initiative, creative searching, boldness of thought and action, aroused the ambitions of many vocational and social groups, the joy of creating new structures, that all this may be brought into question for no other reason than that a certain group of people, in their arrogant conceit and strong dislike of communists, has decided to embark upon a path of struggle against the political order and against the existing political system.

We have talked to the Solidarity leaders on many occasions about these actions which are so dangerous for the country and the nation. And what was the outcome?

As regards mediation, I should like to take this opportunity to state unequivocally that both the government and our committee are not rejecting anyone willing to work to alleviate and extinguish conflicts and prevent their spreading. The government leadership and its ministers are devoting a lot of time to listening to advice and proposals submitted by various persons, including thousands of ordinary people.

Every rational idea, every sensible proposal is being attentively analyzed. We do not reject anyone who has good will, and this includes the mediators. However, as regards the present situation, I do not see that it calls for the appearance of mediators. At this moment, there are no particularly entangled issues which would require disentanglement by third persons.

The direction of government policy toward the trade unions and our evaluation of the extreme forces active in NSZZ Solidarity are universally known and clearly defined. We hide nothing, and we are not creating a situation without a way out. We state clearly that the union headed by Mr Lech Walesa can always return to the spirit and letter of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

The government will certainly not interfere with the union in this. It will willingly help if help is needed. If I am allowed to express a wish to those offering their undoubted prestige in order to convince the many leading groups in Solidarity that the path along which they are marching can only lead to a catastrophe and that they are tragically wrong if they think that when the moment comes when their taking over of power is placed on the agenda they will meet on our side a forest of raised hands.

One must be devoid of imagination to reason this way. This is not a threat. These are facts which are confirmed by the history of many social and political systems. I think that the deviation of many union leaders away from the above path constitutes a very noble objective which is attainable for the personages in question; all the more since quite often they are emotionally and politically more connected with Solidarity than with the raison d'etat.

[Question] Before you became a member of the government you publicly proclaimed the idea of partnership. It was to have become the basis for cooperation between the government and trade unions. What remains of this idea?

[Answer] As far as cooperation between the government and NSZZ Solidarity's leadership is concerned, practically speaking nothing remains of this idea, at least at the present moment. The burial of this idea, to which I was and am so attached, has already taken place. It was not I who put it in its grave. A solemn funeral was arranged for it in Gdansk.

I draw attention to the fact that we were being spoken of at the congress as opponents and Mr Wadolowski informed the delegates from the congress rostrum what part of the body his union friends from Olsztyn had shown the government. Words were not chosen with circumspection at the congress when they talked of their attitude to the authorities. Anyway, already at an earlier stage, immediately following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the union's leadership defined its attitude toward the idea of partnership clearly. A poster with a skull on it bearing an inscription: the first effect of the ninth congress, defined this attitude very graphically indeed.

This was Solidarity's only comment following our congress. The program goals outlined in documents already passed in Gdansk frustrate the spirit of partnership. It has been replaced by a spirit of struggle against the government, or, to be more precise, struggle, above all, against the PZPR and the popular authorities. The struggle has only just begun, it was stated at Solidarity's congress. Partnership excludes enmity. On the contrary, it presupposes cooperation based on the existence of even a modicum of trust between the sides.

[Question] Mr Premier, if I talk with someone from Solidarity's leadership, I think I will hear the same words except that they would be addressed to you?

[Answer] Maybe. However, let us stick to facts. Please, take a look at the papers and read again the government's message to the Solidarity congress. The message has none of the spirit of struggle; not one word about us regarding them as our political opponents. I emphasized, the message's main emphasis is on cooperation, on as concerted a cooperation as possible in matters which are of greatest importance to the country. No member of Solidarity's leadership so much as deigned to mention the terms of reference for cooperation, set out in the government message.

It is obvious to me that the reversal from the idea of a partnership already took place before the congress. The transition to a struggle against the authorities has been in progress within the leading groups of the union for quite some time.

Is it possible, for example, to view Solidarity's adoption of members from the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and from the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] as a manifestation of a partnership with the authorities?

[Question] So the idea of partnership was buried in Gdansk. What next?

[Answer] Well, Solidarity is not the only social force operating in our country. In fact, it is no longer a 10 million-strong organization as they attempt to make Polish and foreign public opinion believe. Incidentally, I know that many members of the union would like to leave it were it not for the fear of moral reprisals from those who watch assiduously for the ranks of the union not to shrink.

There are political parties in our country, the ZSL, the SD; there are social organizations, Industrial Branch Trade Unions and Autonomous Trade Unions, denominational organizations and others with which we will cooperate in a spirit of partnership. Together with them, we will create diverse platforms of cooperation which will be beneficial for the nation. Not all possibilities in this sphere have been exploited so far. We will do so not because we have failed to create a partnership with NSZZ Solidarity but because this is the only chance to create in People's Poland political relations which can not only ensure a way out of the present difficulties but also turn Poland into a country in which people, irrespective of world outlook and political differences between them, will feel good as citizens.

I also believe that the vast majority of Solidarity is also striving for the implementation of a partnership and I think that sooner or later they will turn away from the activists who exploit the union for their own objectives, which have nothing in common with the interests of the working man. These activists exploit emotions and take advantage of often justified bitterness; they spread illusions and use them to excite the mob. Everyday worries provide them with the opportunity to organize strikes, hold meetings and demonstrations and so forth. They are the spreaders of enxiety, nervousness and a fear of tomorrow.

[Question] You mentioned illusions. What did you have in mind?

[Answer] Before I explain what is hidden behind this word allow me to formulate a more general observation which is related to this question. Watching the over a year-old activity of the leading groups in Solidarity, in the socioeconomic sphere, it is impossible not to ask about the real, long-term objectives of the union in this field. Would you please take notice of the fact that through all the months since August, every serious proposal from the government in the economic sphere has met with a determined "no." The "no program" constitutes, if one can say so, the ideology of the movement. Such a program, which is designed to convince public opinion that the party and the government are incapable of getting the country out of the crisis in all great issues, such as the economic reform and the workers' self-government, cannot encourage cooperation but a sharp confrontation.

The "no program" has already created a certain psychological background which has a destructive effect on human attitudes, creates a tendency always to resist every manager, encourages anarchistic attitudes and provides a fertile soil for demagogy, aggressiveness and so forth.

One can only express regret that many clever people--of which, after all, there is no shortage in Poland--do not react to these attitudes and phenomena which are very dangerous for the future of the country.

The leading groups of Solidarity--proclaiming a negative program--fell into a trap [words indistinct]. What does it consist of? Namely of the fact that today a transition to a positive program is almost impossible for them, because it might only be composed of appeals for sacrifices.

It would be necessary to call upon all its members to renounce the attitude of rebellion, to give up the constant protesting, to support the price increase, to agitate in favor of (?essential) work, of strengthening the work discipline in the enterprises, of combating wastage--only not in general, but in their own backyard; to really consult with the work-forces on the draft bills presented by the government to the union, instead of giving their opinion only in a small group of several union activists; to occupy themselves with union-sponsored holidays, sports in enterprises, cultural life, and so forth.

Such activity, however, has little in common with the grand politics, for which individual activists have acquired a taste. This is arduous activity, often almost invisible and--what is more important--it does not present the opportunity to demonstrate their strength to the world.

Thus the cry, resounding throughout Solidarity: "Don't chase us into distributing onions and potatoes," has profound justification.

A component part of the negative program is the [word indistinct] mentioned by me. What does this activity consist of? Let us take for example the economic reform. The period of preparing the draft reform--done by the most eminent teams of theoreticians and practical people of social and economic life--was exploited for a propaganda campaign, whose (?sting) was to convince the community that the government was deliberately delaying the work on the reform. Delaying, because it does not want it, and also because it will demolish the past system of administration, to which the government--in the opinion of the ideologists of the movement--is very attached. And so protests rained down: We demand the immediate conducting of reform.

It was also (?put to) members of the union that the reform will remove all economic ills, meani it will open an era of prosperity. Since, therefore, the government is lagging behi d, this means that it is doing this on purpose, for it does not want people to live better in Poland.

Thus the seams of distrust for the a thorities are created. People from the propaganda staff of Solidarity have not, on the other hand, brought themselves to say to their members that this kind of reform requires time, and that it must be well prepared, and that--what is most important--the reform will introduce a strict economic regime, which for many people will be a curse; that the economic laws will disqualify a person or two; that it will be necessary to count every penny [word indistinct] and so forth.

These are unpopular truths. These are graciously left to the government. It is, after all, convenient to accuse the government of not (?applying) reform. And when the reform is introduced, and the above-mentioned laws begin to function, then it will be possible to say: See what the government has done. We would have done it better.

Let us hope that I am a bad prophet; but we will still live to see the time when various cells of Solidarity will go on strike against the economic reform.

Let us take another example from the world of illusions--the workers' self-government. There is a deliberate attempt, as this cannot be defined in any other way, to convince the workers that self-government, and in particular the version suggested by Solidarity, will be an effective medicine for all troubles hurting the economy: that as soon as self-government takes all the affairs of the factory into its hands a new splendid era will start in the life of Poles as producers and consumers.

They remain silent over the fact that all solutions of self-government to date on a world scale still constitute a socio-economic experiment. So far the efficiency and competence of management are not the outcome of the functioning of self-government. For instance: Japan and the United States are famous, but for an organization based on managerial principles. Such is the truth.

On this subject the advisers of the union's leading groups say nothing to their chiefs and the union masses. They are silent as rocks along the road, though they know about it as they are educated people, who have been around a long time. And why are they silent? Because if self-government does not fulfil the hopes and fails, and this may happen, it will be possible to make the government responsible and shout: "Had you accepted our version of self-government, for instance as regards the appointment of managers, things would have been different." The ammunition will be ready. This is the way to make propaganda, well in advance.

I consider that the spread of this type of illusions by men who know very well that they are engaging in pure politics and not the much needed realistic pedagogy, is simply a criminal act, contrary to the best traditions of Polish intelligentsia. It is to those Solidarity advisers and propagandists that I would like to risk the interesting idea of the psychoanalyst and philosopher Erich Fromm: "As long as life lasts there is only one thing one should do, to shout and try to make people realize that people will bring about their destruction."

The negative program has already created a certain manner among the Solidarity leaders. When, for instance, we suggest to them a joint statement to the effect that the sun rises at 0400, then I can in advance expect the answer that this is not so and that it rises at 0415, and should I disagree, then on behalf of the whole community--this is the favorite phrase of Solidarity leaders--they will lodge a protest or what is more a strike readiness.

[Question] Your critics in the ranks of Solidarity and also outside it, after having read what I have just jotted down, will say that yet again you come out with accusations instead of a proposal for new negotiations and talks. It is possible that again someone will shout that you spit at Solidarity.

[Answer] I am not ruling out this type of reaction either. Su I am already psychologically prepared for them, because I consider that we live in an era of highly developed intolerance. It transpired that it is being applied by those who were combating it a year ago. It is not only among the so-called grassroots but also in the Warsaw drawing rooms that one may experience the displeasure of luminaries of the world of journalism, art and science who dare to criticize Solidarity.

As the baby is 1 year old I remind you of the poster for the congress of Solidarity: "It is necessary to surround with tenderness and cordial care." How can one criticize a baby? I, however, as part of the grown-up people, hardened in battle, old stagers and not babies.

This baby quite often sports whiskers and a beard, expresses itself very well and already, although it is only a year old, has been staying in the anterooms and rooms of anti-communist trade union organizations, and not only trade union organizations. Everything I say is based on facts, and these are merciless. One cannot pass them by with indifference or unconcern at them. The Polish state has for many months now been rolling more and more clearly into an abyss.

Democracy is being replaced by a tradition of deliberation as in the days of the nobility. Social discipline is becoming more and more a memory. The law is being broken almost daily. The times of the Saxon kings are no longer just a specter, they are becoming reality. Our alliances are being attacked in public. A high-level activist says at a press conference in Gniezno that he will kindly tolerate the Warsaw Pact but only for so long, because Poland has the right to be a neutral country.

This is no longer stupidity but a political crime. Facts that the guarantees for our borders were given to a specific Poland and not to Poland in general, are being negated with complete nonchalance. It is a sad fact in all this that these predominantly naive opinions are not being countered by experienced people who are fully aware of the realities of this world. Everyone who exhibits forbearance towards these kinds of views and attitudes--because, you know, we are dealing with a baby--should look into his patriotic conscience and answer the question of whether he is acting correctly.

Let us take the economic situation. You see, continuing the present situation threatens national catastrophe, quite simply disaster. If production continues to fall and if the public does not react critically to those who go on strike for flimsy reasons and who continuously put forward new demands and who hold rallies and refuse obedience to their directors, then we must be prepared for a social and economic regression of Poland amounting to a dozen or so years. Things might reach the stage when the Polish nation enters the 21st century with streaks of exhaustion and sadness on its face.

To say today that we are fighting for a new and wonderful future is quite simply not serious. We should be struggling for survival. The alarm for Poland must be sounded today.

SOLIDARITY PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN RZESZOW

LD220140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A press conference was held in Rzeszow. Taking part were members of the leadership of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity. They answered several dozen questions pertaining to their stance or the stance of the union as regards the events and situation in Poland and the first national congress of Solidarity.

Among others, Andrzej Celinski stated that Solidarity is ready for talks with the government at all times and on all subjects if the government side wants this. Unfortunately, in his opinion, the government does not wish such talks at present. Proof of this is supposed to be the extensive anti-Solidarity press campaign. Celinski stressed that Solidarity was not striving at all for confrontation, if only because this is not in the interests of either the union or the country. At present the attention of the union is concentrated on matters connnected with the economic reform and self-government. Celinski also stressed that agreement between the government and Solidarity is a condition for stabilizing life.

SOLIDARNOSC COMMENTS ON MEDIA MANIPULATION

AU211650 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 11 Sep 81 p 13

[Halina Gorska article: "'The Less Society Knows, the Better'--Some Recipes for Manipulation"]

[Excerpts] Steering and controlling are the euphemisms used by those who in fact manipulate. In their view, the independent press belongs to the many myths maintained by common demagogues. No country, the West included, has independent dailies, weeklies and TV stations. All of them follow the policy of those who own them--the parties and the concerns that pay for them.

This is really so, but this is not the whole truth. The defenders of the manipulated press are usually silent about the concealed part of the truth. For example, they never mention that the "dependent" press has to reckon with public opinion, which possess mighty resources to compel this press to speak the truth, even if this is not what its protectors want to hear. Before the independent trade unions were set up in Poland, we had no such public force; but even now these trade unions have little say in the so-called official mass media. The party and government fiercely defend their media monopoly, and that is why it is worth recalling once again how information was manipulated in the past period and have a look at the propaganda kitchen.

Insofar as steering and management are concerned, the seventies were for the mass media a period of the greatest debasement, especially from the moment when Jerzy Lukaszewicz took them over. He mercilessly smothered even the slightest hint of criticism, saw to it that the truth about every sphere of our life was suppressed and fired without any ado every incalcitrant media worker. In those years the journalist community was corrupted and frightened to such a degree that some people recalled with pleasure even the Stalinist times.

Under Jerzy Lukaszewicz the Press, Radio and Television Department grew in size with each passing year and continued to be staffed with more and more instructors, section leaders, specialists in tightening the screw and theoreticians who probalby never saw a volume of Marx or Lenin, but who drew their knowledge from their chief's instructions, which were written by some of the present shouters about renewal. In all old voivodships J. Lukazewicz set up the so-called editorial councils that were to "instruct" the journalists and see that they toed the line. Such councils were chaired by instructors from the Central Committee departments, who most often had not the slightest idea about editing and journalism, but who uncritically fulfilled all the tasks posed by their chief. It was in vain that local journalists asked that the councils be dissolved because they only made their work more difficult instead of easier. Their demands were left unanswered.

The "new" style of propaganda was especially obvious on television with its notorious newcasts, which no one wanted to watch. But although television was a most striking medium, it was not the only force of propaganda of success. Radio with its unnerving "Studio One," [Jedynka] which our people at once dubbed "the Cretin" [Kretynka], and PAP, were just as effective. There were obedient, eager and dedicated in taking the lead of all the mass media and in falsifying, in an unprecedented way, the picture of the country and the world.

A tight net of internal censorship prevailed and still prevails in the PAP. The head of a given section had to read and then sign every written piece, which was then sent to the so-called staff or editorial secretaries who once again checked carefully whether something inappropriate was left in.

In the seventies those people were more interested in names than in the printed matter. Are all names there and in the right sequence? The order of "protocol" of names was the most important thing. That protocol was sorcery for the outsiders. Just any Central Committee instructor was placed before Central Committee members, who were often aged meritorious activists. The PAP highest functionaries approved of the order of names and they guarded it as the apple of their eye. Serious consequences threatened for the slightest mistake. It was anathema to omit the approved name; the nonapproved names were withheld from readers by every means. How much trouble would be created by the apprearance at some meeting of Wladyslaw Gomulka, whose name could never be mentioned in those days.... By telephone, pros and cons took hours to thrash out, and ultimately such a report was consigned to a wastepaper basket. The Central Photographic Agnecy had to drop a whole series of group photographs because Gomulka sat himself so lucklessly that every plate showed his face. Such absurd things abounded.

The PAP "staff" also "edited" in a mechanical and often thoughtless manner the information sent in by the PAP voivodship reporters. It should be pointed out that the secretaries of the editorial boards were appointed mostly in line with negative criteria.

If a journalist was bad at agency work and found it difficult to write correct Polish and the simplest reports, he could expect to be posted to the "staff" as long as he distinguished himself by sycophancy and blind obedience vis-a-vis his superiors. Having been promoted to the "staff," such a journalist was made an outstanding "expert" in all the country's problems, wrought his spite on the information coming in from the field, crossed out passages, rehashed everything and supplied his own "revelatory" ideas. No wonder that the original authors of reports could not recognize them when published because they were so distorted.

PAP information on internal party events was made up in those days almost exclusively of reports on Central Committee sessions and on the sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees, of which there were 49, following the administrative reforms, and about which much could be written; but Lukaszewicz issued instructions that such reports should contain no more than 23 lines. Why? No one knew and no one dared find out why. Orders are orders. That is why when a local reporter sent in 40 lines, the "staff" automatically crossed out the 17 last lines, completely ignoring the ensuing distortion of the report. If a report contained 15 lines, it was expanded by a number of slogans such as: "The plenum indicated the need to further tighten the party's ties with society" or "much room was devoted, during the discussion, to the need to further strengthen the people's moral-political unity, to spread the models of effective performance," and so on and so forth. The PAP "staff" had an enormous stock of ready-made slogans, which were good for just any occasion.

PAP often handed out to the press its own "commentaries" dedicated to the issues discussed at Politburo sessions. Such commentaries were written a few days before the session on the strength of the notes prepared for the session participants, and that is why the commentaries did not include anything about the discussion at the session. But then the propaganda at that time had no room for such information because of the assumption that the less society knows, the better.

As for the Politburo, it was an entirely anonymous body. It was said, it was decided, it was stated.... In addition, whatever was stated and decided had to be written about so carefully and superficially as to ensure that no one really could understand what a Politburo session did discuss. Those pseudo-commentaries written in the form of slogans and declarations were then edited in the Central Committee Secretariat office and only then were passed for publication. That office had two important achievements in promoting the cult of the first secretary of the time.

It produced the flowery descriptions of Edward Gierek's "working visits" and "informal talks" with the working world's representatives. These descriptions were written in advance by PAP newsmen.

The PAP reporters often came back from such visits terrified by what they had seen in the field. The visits reminded them of Empress Catharine II's visits in Russia and of the Potemkin houses erected hurriedly from painted plywood so the empress could think that she ruled over a beautiful and rich country. However, those reporters would not change even an iota of the previously concocted laudation in honor of the people's leader and of the country's magnificent, dynamic development. But even if they dared to change anything, they would never have been allowed to publish it.

In October 1956 Wladyslaw Gomulka pronounded remarkable words at the Eighth Central Committee Plenum: "You cannot run away from the truth. If you keep on concealing it, it will break out like a terrible specter that frightens, disturbs, and makes you mutiny and get ferocious." Later on he forgot those words.

In the West they engage far-seeing, the best and most intelligent people to promote an effective propaganda policy. By effective I mean an honest and truthful propaganda, one which seeks the good of society. Those people realize that today it is impossible to govern a mature nation without ensuring that the public life is open and without engaging in criticism, which in some cases can be simply crushing.

If this openness is lacking, sooner or later the citizens will ask for their right to complete knowledge about themselves and the state. Terror is the only alternative in such a case, but terror has to be left out in our country because we live in another geographical latitude.

I am recalling those truisms because we have observed that the mass media in our country again continues to smother criticism and distort the facts. Perhaps this is a tactical maneuver, but we are disturbed by the fact that propaganda has begun to recapitulate the old errors and manifestations of naivete. Some media channels--television and PAP at the head--are again treating us to the notorious avalanche of untruthful statements, generalities and evasive reports. People shake their heads and laugh at times, but become infuriated more often . "They want to turn the renewal back" they say, making a characteristic gesture.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS INDEPENDENT LINE

LD201100 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] The Polish Solidarity trade union intends to continue its independent line, despite the criticism by the Polish and Soviet authorities. This was noted by Solidarity Deputy Chairman Ryszard Kalinowski today in Stockholm, where he is attending the congress of the Swedish Trade Unions Federation. Kalinowski expressed the view that the letter sent by the Soviet Union to the Polish Government and the Communist Party could increase tension in Poland just before the beginning of the second round of the Solidarity congress, which is due to open on Saturday.

SOLIDARITY PRESS SPOKESMAN STATEMENT ASSESSED

AU211400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Z. Lakomski commentary: "Who Provokes?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WE HAVE RECEIVED A RATHER PECULIAR DOCUMENT DATED 16 SEPTEMBER 1981. IT IS THE STATEMENT BY JANUSZ ONYSZKIEWICZ, PRESS SPOKESMAN OF THE SOLIDARITY NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION [KKP], ISSUED "IN CONNECTION WITH THE 16 SEPTEMBER STATEMENT BY THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO."

As the dates show, in their haste to take a position on the notable document issued by our party leadership, the KKP Presidium gave the job to its press spokesman. That is probably why the document assesses the position taken by the PZPR leadership in a strikingly superficial manner. It overlooks the basic theses and objections accusing the Solidarity leadership of the unilateral breach of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, of changing over to the positions of political opposition, and of the political adventurism manifested in some of the decisions of the first Solidarity congress, including the notorious "messages to the working people in East Europe."

In his statement, the press spokesman does not take any attitude toward those objections. Naturally, the attempt to give an answer is not easy; it cannot be done in just any way.

MEANWHILE, TIME WAS APPLYING PRESSURE BECAUSE THE POLITBURO IN ITS DOCUMENT STRESSED: "LET THE WORKING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ASK THE SOLIDARITY LEADERSHIP WHAT IT STRIVES FOR AND ON BEHALF OF WHOM."

This is probably why the press spokesman tried to reduce everything to one single problem tailored to his needs. The statement reads:

"What the conflict, which has been building up for several weeks, is really about is the demand for control over the production, stocks and distribution of essential goods as well as the demand for the self-governing reform of the system.

"In both cases the point is to remove the danger of hunger and to guarantee that the sacrifices and additional efforts of the society are not wasted again. For this purpose enterprises must be provided with competent leadership, and associations and ministries must give up the practice of running enterprises by administrative directives. That will be impossible if superior administrative and party authorities continue to appoint their people as directors. The continuation of this practice would reduce the reform to a fiction and block our way out of the ruin. For the same reason we must not give up the struggle for an authentic territorial self-government (People's Councils).

"The position taken by the KKP toward those issues has been confirmed by the valid decisions of the first national congress. In the dispute over reform, the congress asked the Sejm to call a nationwide referendum. This is a legal procedure according to the Constitution. This is an act that falls entirely within the framework set by the Gdansk agreement and dictated by the most elementary interests of the working people.

"The social accords provide a basis for public order, calm and national security. No one must destroy that basis. The most recent statement issued by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was a manifestation of the lack of realism. Solidarity appeals to all working people, irrespective of their party or trade union affiliation, for unity and calm. We do not accept the scenario of provocation."

Does this mean then that both the workers' and territorial self-government are the point? Well, not quite. It is rather the appointment of "proper" people to leading positions. Give us, Mr. Onyszkiewicz says, control over enterprises, and not over enterprises alone, and our directors, our people, competent and expert, will take you out of the economic crisis. Otherwise you are in the danger of facing hunger and ruin. The sense of the statement issued by the press spokesman boils down exactly to this point.

What then is the point? THE POINT IS POWER. IN THIS CASE, THERE IS NO NEED TO SEEK SHELTER IN LEGAL ACTIVITY VIA THE SEJM, PARTICULARLY SINCE THIS "REQUEST" IS COMBINED WITH BLACKMAIL: IF YOU DO NOT ENDORSE THAT, WE WILL HAVE IT OUR WAY ANYHOW.

I think that there is no need for any more commentary on the statement. Our memories of the Solidarity congress deliberations are too fresh to believe Mr. Onyszkiewicz' words that the "self-governing reform of the system" was the only concern of the congress. LET US THEN, FINALLY, COMPARE TWO QUOTATIONS:

"Notwithstanding the tense situation, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo confirms the readiness and the need to reconcile with all and to seek agreement with everyone who is not against socialism and who values the cause of the fatherland and of its salvation." (from the statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo).

"We do not accept the scenario of provocation." (Onyszkiewicz).

AND LET US ASK: WHO WANTS TO PROVOKE WHOM AND WHAT?

4-HOUR WARNING STRIKE IN PILA CALLED OFF

LD211608 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The 4-hour warning strike announced for today, and the strike readiness in (?some) of the plant enterprises, has been called off.

This decision was made by the Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Pila following a motion by the works commission in the POLAM lighting equipment works where the conflict came into being. POLAM Solidarity gave as the motive for its decision: the good of the union and the country.

In the resolution by the works commission we also read: We expect the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity to make a decision concerning the repressions of the (?independent) publications: "The Streets Were Our Friend", and "The Poznan June of 1956," as well as the repressions against activists Franciszek Langner, the chairman of the works commission in POLAM, and Jaroslaw Gruszkowski, the press spokesman of the regional board in Pila.

PAP CITES FOREIGN MEDIA ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD212144 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--In their reports on Poland, foreign mass media point to the growth of tension in this country. They discuss the successive extraordinary session of the Polish Council of Ministers in the context of the complicated economic and socio-political situation in Poland. Part of the Western mass media also refer to the recent declarations by the PUWP Central Committee as well as by the Soviet Government concerning Poland.

TASS news agency wrote today that the politicizing Solidarity leadership supported by Western centres of subversion which is preparing for the second round of the Gdansk congress under the slogans of limiting the influence of state bodies on the functioning of national economy, of seizing control over the management of economy and introducing forms of private ownership, in getting ready for the decisive action, the struggle for power.

TASS also published a commentary in which it opined that the more the situation in Poland gets complicated and the more impudent and active become the right-wing leaders of Solidarity, the more obvious it becomes who coordinates and directs the counterrevolutionary activity in Poland. "Poland has become a number one object of a psychological war conducted by certain circles in the West against the socialist world," the commentary said.

ADN news agency wrote that the sharpening situation in Poland reached extremely dangerous dimensions for the Polish nation and the socialist state rule. "Counterrevolutionary forces begin to rule as they like in an ever bigger number of enterprises. The tense situation in Poland is simultaneously aggravated by the disastrous state of economy. For some time the blame was put on the errors of the past but now it has become obvious that Solidarity and those who retreat in the act of continuous Solidarity threats are responsible for this situation," ADN said.

The Vietnamese NHAN DAN daily wrote in its editorial of September 20 that the development of the political situation in Poland has reached a critical phase. "This is a direct consequence of counterrevolutionary attacks by Solidarity leadership engulfed the whole of the country and all social planes. At the union's first national congress its leadership has openly laid claims to a full takeover of power and liquidation of socialism," the daily said and added that under these circumstances the incomprehensible constant concessions on the part of Polish party and state organs were observed with growing concern in Vietnam.

FURTHER ON STATUS OF BYDGOSZCZ INVESTIGATION

Sejm Clarification

LD211804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The press department of the Sejm has sent the following clarification to PAP.

On 19 September, a PAP report was published in the press on the stance of NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, concerning the cessation of the investigation into the so-called Bydgoszcz affair by the General Prosecutor's Office. The following facts are included in this report:

The speaker of the Sejm and chairmen of relevant Sejm commissions consider that despite the promises given to us, that is to representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, it is pointless to examine the Bydgoszcz affair in a forum of the Sejm commission. In connection with this, the Sejm chancellery explains that representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, held a meeting with Deputy Jan Szczepanski on 21 August, that is, before the decision of the voivodship prosecutor in Bydgoszcz to discontinue the investigation.

The regional board of NSZZ Solidarity intervened in the Sejm Extraordinary Commission for Control of the Implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie Agreements since it considered that the first point of the agreement signed on 30 March in Warsaw between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the delegation of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity was not being implemented by the government side. On 2 September, the Sejm was informed that the investigation had been discontinued. In the new legal situation, the speaker of the Sejm, together with chairmen of interested commissions, considered that in accordance with Article 65 of the Polish People's Republic's Constitution, the intervention of NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, ought to be submitted to the Council of State. This took place on 8 September and NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, was informed of this.

The chairman of the Council of State instructed the Legal Commission of the Council of State to examine the case as soon as possible. PAP reported on the progress of the work of the Legal Commission of the Council of State on 16 September.

Investigation Ended

LD212130 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--The General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) today upheld the decision of the Bydgoszcz prosecutor's office to discontinue the investigation into the events that had taken place after the adjournment of the voivodship People's Council (VPC) session in Bydgoszcz on March 19 and the beating of three "Solidarity" activists by police.

The General Prosecutor's Office dismissed the "Solidarity" complaint that the Bydgoszcz vice-voivodes had no right to call in the police and explained that they had the right to do so because the council session was formally adjourned thus bringing to an end the responsibility of the session chairman and the VPC Presidium for order and safety in the deliberations hall.

On the question of whether there actually arose a need to call in and use police forces to enforce order the GPO recognized that the respective decisions did not violate the norms of the penal law.

Evaluating the police conduct the GPO stated that in view of their tasks of the moment the police force could hardly be accused of "rash or jumpy actions".

The GPO said it needed not to be argued that the beating of three "Solidarity" representatives should not have taken place and stated that the Bydgoszcz prosecutor's office had "persistently striven" and used all means possible to identify the perpetrators of the beating, including confronting all of the intervening police functionaries with the plantiffs and the witnesses. The result of the confrontation was negative. "Hence the voivodship prosecutor's office in Gdansk was right to discontinue the proceedings of the case because of the failure to identify the perpetrators," said the GPO.

On the basis of the investigation files the GPO dismissed the "Solidarity" charge that not all of the police functionaries were made available for the confrontation. The GPO admitted that the voivodship prosecutor's office rightly established that police Major Bednarek (in charge of the intervention) did not commit certain defections of duty during the police action and rightly motioned the voivodship police commandant in Bydgoszcz to penalize the major within the service regulations.

But the GPO also agreed with the view of the Bydgoszcz prosecutors that the major's defections of duty "do not qualify as negligence bearing the marks of an offence."

"The prosecution organs all the time exercised full objectivity and carried into effect every motion submitted by the 'Solidarity' representatives or the plenipotentiary lawyers of the plaintiffs who were ensured access to all major proceedings," The GPO stated.

COMMISSIONS, SOLIDARITY MEET ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD220446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The head of the press section of the Sejm reports that in accordance with a previous announcement there was a meeting in the Seum building yesterday between representatives of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and of the Commission for Legislative Work and a team of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. The talks touched on the draft statutes on state enterprises and on the self-government of workforces at state enterprises.

AFP SUMS UP SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENTS

NC211300 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (AFP)--Poland's official mass media have unleashed a wave of propaganda against the "politisation" of the independent trade union Solidarity.

Communist Party chiefs still officially favour the "line of understanding", and their goodwill will be put to the test tonight when a parliamentary committee holds further talks on self-management in factories and other enterprises.

Solidarity's leaders were meeting today to discuss reactions to the new criticism of the union and to the Soviet Government's attack, in a letter to the Polish authorities, on anti-Sovietism in Poland.

The media campaign, days before Solidarity's conference resumes at Gdansk on Saturday, was spearheaded by television at the weekend.

It reported resolutions adopted by party organisations in big enterprises backing Wednesday's accusation by the Central Committee that Solidarity had unilaterally broken the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

Viewers also saw sequences from propaganda sessions amongst Polish Army units, in which young recruits and old soldiers, ready to resume arms, undertook to "defend socialism" as they would defend "Poland's independence".

The press was more moderate, giving equally wide coverage to reactions in Solidarity's ranks to the Central Committee's declaration. These consisted of protests against "disinformation", and against the spirit of "confrontation" that seemed to have possessed party and state authorities.

Newspaper accounts made it clear that if the party's lower levels backed the Central Committee in its condemnation of "political adventurism" by some Solidarity leaders, they still favoured the "line of understanding' adopted at July's special conference.

Tonight's parliamentary committee meeting, to which Solidarity has been invited to send representatives, will try to find a compromise on the self-management issue, ready for parliament's full session on Thursday and Friday.

At a committee meeting last Friday the union formulated observations on the committee's approved proposals.

The authorities are hoping that Solidarity's resumed congress will have a different mood from the first part, which led them to say the union had adopted a "programme of political opposition", for which there was no place in Poland.

Pre-conference tension in Poland was heightened by yesterday's special cabinet meeting, when regional and urban officials were brought in.

A statement said the meeting covered "urgent problems linked to the country's current political, social and economic situation", a clear reference to Friday's declaration by the Council of Ministers that "in a case of absolute necessity it would not fail to apply all the means within the state's prerogative'.

All the same, the statement was ambiguous and mentioned no concrete measures to be taken in preparation for the winter of to improve conditions in interior markets, which, according to reports from the provinces, continue to deteriorate.

MINISTER CRITICIZES FARMERS FOR WITHHOLDING TAXES

LD220908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Finance has conveyed a statement to the Polish Press Agency a statement in which we read, among other things:

In the past few days, a statement from the press spokesman of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has been circulated. It refers to the finance minister's letter published in the press and dated 16 September which refers to the damage being done by the union's actions aimed at deterring farmers from paying the third installment of their rural debt on time. In view of the exceptional aggressiveness of the statement which supports union activities that are harmful and not in accordance with the law and which also distorts the intentions and contents of the letter by the minister of finance it is necessary to give another explanation of the matter.

The duty of paying taxes on time stems form tax statutes and only on the basis of statutory authorizations can one change the duties arising from them. This means that all activities aimed at withholding the payment of tax vilate the legal order in force and, notwithstanding this, these activities also undermine the traditionally good paying discipline of farmers. Neither the union's statute--it is difficult to call the nonpayment of these taxes a protest action--nor the aims which this action is designed to serve entitle people to act in this manner. Ignoring the arguments contained in the letter and the continuation of this stance by the union lead to the violation of an elementary civic duty and could worsen budgetary difficulties which, in any case, are considerable, thus striking against the interests of farmers themselves.

AUTONOMOUS TU'S ASK GLEMP TO COUNTERACT EXTREMISM

LD211954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, has received a delegation of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions today. Pawel Zielinski headed the delegation. The representatives of the confederation have outlined the genesis and program of action of the autonomous trade union movement.

Subsequently, while discussing the changes for national survival, they said it was currently expected of the Catholic Church to counteract extremist tendencies.

The primate of Poland, speaking of the current situation, pointed out that the church was strenuously striving toward effecting an integration of all social forces, for it was in this that its role as a servant lay, according to the church.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DISCUSS SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD211937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The basic precepts for working out the principles of economic reform in agricultural cooperatives were discussed at today's conference of chairmen of voivodship unions of peasant mutual aid agricultural cooperatives, which is being held in Warsaw. Those present particularly stressed the need for a speedy enforcement of the new economic-financial system which would guarantee a smooth execution of economic reform in units of the agricultural cooperatives.

The general definition of the cooperative as a representative of the production, consumption and cultural needs of the countryside has been accepted as a starting point as regards the organizational model of the cooperatives and their union. The effectiveness of the work done by the cooperative should be determined by the activities of cooperative self-government. All decisions and statements made on behalf of the cooperatives can be made only by the executive of the cooperative or its plenipotentiary, in accordance with the powers possessed. Consequently, it is imperative to abolish all powers related to interference by both state organs and unions into the internal affairs of cooperative self-government.

NEW JOURNALISTS' UNION CONCERNED AT PUBLIC TENSION

LD182319 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 18 Sep (PAP)--A resolution of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Trade Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic--a new organization, recently set up--expresses concern at the public tension, accompanied by irresponsible statements and actions, including those directed against the alliances of People's Poland. The trade union expresses the conviction that, in spite of everything, there continually exist possibilities for a public dialogue, which alone can save the country from anarchy, confrontation and perhaps even a national catastrophe.

SEAMEN, DOCKERS UNION CONGRESS ADOPTS STATUTE

LD191632 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Gdansk-Gdynia, 19 Sep (PAP)--The congress of the Trade Union of Seamen and Dockers [ZZMIP] has adopted a new statute for the union, has worked out a program for the years 1981-1984 and has elected new authorities. Ocean navigation Capt Kazimierz Maziarz was again elected chairman of the Central Board. Neither the report-back and programmatic paper of the ZZMIP Central Board nor the broad, profound discussion, which assessed the activity of the union during the past term--that is, since the sixth congress in October 1976--shirked responsibility for the errors committed. At the same time, the considerable achievements, mainly in the area of social and wage issues and work conditions, were pointed out. The chairman of the works council attached to the Polish Ocean Lines, Zbigniew Gera, like many of the other speakers, stated his support for the leading role of the PZPR in the process of the socialist development of the country. He stated that the implementation of the line of renewal and of the social agreements calls for close and partnerlike cooperation between all trade unions.

Our attitude to Solidarity is that of a well-wisher, while the differences in activity are not based on divergence in the defense of workers' interests but mainly on the ways of resolving them, without tearing people away from work; for work can lead the country out of the deep crisis. The social status of work must be restored: all signs of a lack of discipline and all wastage of the effects of work being eliminated.

Bogdan Rusinek, chairman of the works council of the ZZMIP in Dalmor in Gdynia, demanded that all actions in the sphere of employment be subordinated to the principle of full employment. The effects of the economic crisis must not be thrown onto the shoulders of working people in the form of dismissals from work. The union expects the government to present a so-called social screen for those people who find themselves temporarily without work and for school graduates, as well as opportunities for the transfer of employees to agriculture, and so forth.

During the discussion, Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Industrial Branch Trade Union's Consultative Commission, who had been invited to the congress, also spoke. He underlined the growing role of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in the life of the country and in resolving socioeconomic problems. In this context he brought into relief the significance of close cooperation between all the Industrial Branch Trade Unions as well as the unity of action of the whole union movement.

In special resolutions, the delegates of the Seventh National Congress of the ZZMIP stated their support for the idea of a complete rebirth of the self-government of workforces in state enterprises and for close cooperation between all the trade unions in order to extricate the country from the deep crisis.

CORRECTION TO RURAL TU LEADER ANTOL INTERVIEW

The following correction to the item entitled "Rural Solidarity Leader Antol Interviewed," published in the 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 16, corrects numerical typo: On page G 16, in the fourth line of third paragraph, the figure should read "Z10,000."

LEADERS ATTEND FARMERS' POSTHARVEST MEETING

Jablonski, Kania Speak

LD191634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] People connected with agriculture had a postharvest meeting in Belweder Palace with representatives of the highest party and state authorities. At today's meeting, which was hosted by Henryk Jablonski, the following were present: Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Ignar, Edward Kowalczyk and Jerzy Wojtecki.

Henryk Jablonski made a speech in which he stressed the great importance of providing food for the nation and the concomitant necessity of a high social status for the farmer as a comanager of the state. During the meeting over 100 leading farmers and agricultural employees were decorated with state distinctions.

The next part of the meeting consisted of honest and frank talks between farmers, agricultural services employees, and men of agricultural science, and representatives of the central political and state authorities. Ways and means of extricating the country out of the economic crisis in general and the food crisis in particular were discussed.

Taking the floor, party Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania stressed that all our efforts to overcome the crisis must be closely linked with going halfway to meet the needs of our countryside.

Stanislaw Kania also appealed for greater understanding of the whole community's interests on the part of the countryside. This understanding is an expression of a union of the interests of peasants and workers. The Central Committee first secretary once again congratulated farmers and their families and wished them the very best in their private lives.

More on Leaders' Comments

LD192146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] For years now, following the cereal harvest, the people connected with agriculture have been meeting representatives of the highest party and state authorities in the Belweder Palace. Such a meeting took place today. Representatives of private farmers, of the teams from state farms, of productive cooperatives, of agricultural circles' cooperatives, of the state machine centers and agricultural workers from throughout the country took part. The host of the meeting was the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski.

Henryk Jablonski spoke. He stressed the enormous significance of feeding the nation and of creating a high social position for the farmer as a comanager of the state. He referred to the old slogan: They feed and defend, by means of which peasants manifest both their sense of service as citizens and the consciousness of their worth as a valuable component of the Polish people. The relevance of a slogan born of the noblest patriotic ideals continues to be unchanged.

Following this, over 100 of the most merited farming workers were decorated with state distinctions. The next part of the meeting was taken up by sincere, direct conversations between farmers and workers in the agricultural service, agricultural scientists and representatives of the central party and state authorities. Ways and means of getting out of the general economic crisis as swiftly as possible were talked of with deep concern as well as of getting out of the food crisis in particular. Many proposals and demands were submitted by the farmers.

Taking the floor at this meeting, Stanislaw Kania stated that People's Poland has created all the conditions for a just division of the fruits of the nation's work. Nevertheless, agricultural supplies remain one of the weakest aspects of the functioning of the national economy. Although far more understanding for the needs of the countryside can be observed at the moment, the national economy's ability to satisfy these needs have dwindled. Stanislaw Kania urged greater care for the social conditions of the countryside and the improvement of the pensions system. He wished lasting success to our entire countryside and agriculture.

COMPLAINTS COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD211758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The first plenary session of the Commission for Motions, Complaints and Signals from the population of the party's Central Committee, held today, was devoted to defining the main directions of work and adopting a work program through the end of this year. Albin Siwak, member of the Central Committee Politburo, brigade leader from the Warszawa-Wschod municipal housing construction combine chaired the proceedings.

An overwhelming majority of the correspondence since 1979--85-90 percent--pertained to individual complaints, housing difficulties, employee welfare problems and benefits for the population.

The number of letters pertaining to general questions multiplied over the past year. From among more than 600,000 letters which reached various party branches throughout the country last year, every third or fourth letter dealt with problems on how various areas of public life functioned, problems, which, in their opinion, were important.

Moreover, the letter writers did not want anything for themselves. Questions of social justice, unequal distribution of national income are being raised. Bureaucratic apathy encountered at all levels of administration has been criticized repeatedly.

Recent months have shown a revitalization in the activities of party organizations which send their remarks, demands and suggestions concerning intraparty affairs.

These organizations write about threats to the system and irregularities in the functioning of state authorities while emphasizing the fact that various areas of socioeconomic life have been neglected.

It was emphasized during the discussion that the commission should not be a social supervisory council of the letters bureau of the party's Central Committee. Its job should be cooperation with the public, consisting of constant listening to the content of letters, complaints and suggestions, demands and signals. The commission should constantly concern itself about how these complaints can be resolved.

It was stressed that a letter from one individual does not necessarily reflect public opinion. That is why the commission should try to find out what public opinion is like regarding various questions. The chairman of the commission should publicly reply to some letters on television. It was also stated that control checks in units of state and economic administration and institutions working to provide population services should become one of the commissions' most important tasks.

CONTROL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON CLEANSING OF PZPR

LD212054 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Chairman of the Central Commission of Party Control Jerzy Urbanski spoke in an interview with PAP reporter about the current problems connected with the functioning of that body.

Asked about the results of the commission's efforts to cleanse the party of people who, frequently holding top posts, injured the good name of the party and contributed to the crisis Jerzy Urbanski said:

"The majority of such cases have been already examined by party control commissions of all levels. Of course, there still are cases which demand deepened investigation and which have not been fully examined yet. Therefore, it is hard to speak yet of a concrete date at which this process should be completed. Moreover, we believe that some new circumstances may come into evidence which will become a basis for launching investigation into successive cases.

"The direction towards consistent cleansing of the party ranks, and in particular of getting rid of those people who have been found guilty of using their posts to obtain personal profits or who will do this in the future, will be continued. This, simply, is a permanent process."

While told that many people regarded party sanctions as insufficient vis-a-vis those responsible for the crisis in Poland, Jerzy Urbanski replied that he did not share the view that a party penalty, in particular expulsion, was not a serious blow. "Only those who are not ideologically connected with the party and who are not aware of the moral aspect of the party's membership can hold such opinions. This has nothing in common with objectivism and just evaluation of all circumstances that have led to the crisis. The demands made by some people to punish still more severely those who have already suffered the consequences of their errors is dictated not by the sense of justice but, quite frequently, by political reasons and, sometimes, revenge."

Asked about his opinion on the issue of attitude of party members who simultaneously are members of Solidarity union, the chairman of the Central Party Control Commission said: "This is a topical and very complex issue. Many of such party members have a reason to feel perplexed. They have joined Solidarity union believing that its constructive activity will help to overcome the crisis, that it will be acting in keeping with the social agreements and the adopted statutes.

"I believe that party members belonging to Solidarity, and in particular those who hold various union posts should urgently and unequivocally define their stand, i.e. they should know whether, as party members, they will be working for the union in keeping with its statute or whether they are going to realize uncritically any decisions taken by Solidarity authorities.

"Such definition to one own's stand should be demanded by both party organizations and party control commissions of those comrades who succumb uncritically to union discipline in matters which have nothing to do with labour activity. The party cannot tolerate the attitude of those wishing to have a foot in either camp. The party must know who is who and for what."

FISZBACH ADDRESSES GDANSK PZPR MEETING ON POLITICS

LD211416 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia: A meeting of the Gdansk coast delegates to the PZPR Ninth Congress has been held in Gdansk. During the meeting Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, explained the political situation in the country which has arisen since the first round of the Solidarity congress. Participants in the meeting are of the opinion that the statement of the Central Committee Politburo indicates a real threat to social peace and to the building of a socialist Poland. For this reason it is justified to exhort party members and the community to support activities which secure stabilization and the settling of the economic difficulties which are being experienced. The correct path for attaining this aim is via talks and accords which help to prevent a confrontation that would have incalculable consequences.

SOCIALIST STUDENTS HOLD CONFERENCE IN KONIN

Referendum Favored

LD202137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] The national conference of the activists of the Socialist Union of Polish Students has ended in Uniejow in Konin Voivodship. The 4-day session concentrated on the most important problems of the country today. Documents were adopted which define precisely the stance of the organization of the issues of higher educational establishments and the academic environment.

In a statement on the latest political phenomena and acts the conference participants state that a struggle is taking place, the escalation of which is moving toward a confrontation with tragic consequences. Disputes must be shifted from the level of political struggle, struggle for power, to a level of social and national objectives. The authors of the statement declare themselves in favor of using the referendum as a form of democratic consultation, and in favor of the development of civic self-government. They refer to the responsibility for the fate of the country which rests with the party and also with Solidarity.

Kubiak at Conference

LD210122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A national conference of the aktiv of the Socialist Union of Polish Students ended in Uniejow in Konin Voivodship.

Taking part in it was Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

CZECHOWICZ CHAIRS YOUTH COMMISSION SESSION

LD211946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Tadeusz Czechowicz today chaired the first working meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission. The meeting dealt with materials related to an assessment of the sociopolitical situation among the young working class.

Those who attended agreed on the need for a more concrete definition by the party of the objectives and principles for the political support for the Polish Socialist Youth Union [ZSZMP] and for the establishment of the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs, which would constitute a government platform for the implementation of decisions concerning young people [word indistinct]. Relations between the ZSZMP branches and the trade union branches, including Solidarity, were given great importance.

Greatest attention must be paid to activities related to the inclusion of young people, outside the organization, in work designed to get the country out of the crisis. The most urgent task for today is also the active participation of the ZSZMP in determining the character of the workers' self-management.

PILA VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LOCAL TASKS

Voivoda Speaks

LD191934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Today's plenary session of the Pila Voivodship Party Committee was devoted to the tasks of local state administration and economic administration organs aimed at overcoming crisis phenomena on the territory of the Pila Voivodship.

The local voivoda pointed out the need to increase the production capacity of the agricultural and food processing plant. This is linked with the modernization of the plant and supplying additional equipment to it. He also spoke of combating speculation, industrial production for agriculture and the decline in labor discipline.

His speech was received with criticism; accusations stated that it was too general and removed from the vital affairs of the voivodship. The construction of certain links was questioned, emphasis being laid on the fact that many persons still wanted to live according to the old fashion.

The plenum in Pila also passed a resolution supporting the stance taken by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo expressed in the statement issued last Wednesday.

Resolution Urges Unity

LD200540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] A plenum of the Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee adopted a resolution which is a reply to the statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The resolution expresses full support for the stance of the Politburo while stressing the disquiet felt by the Pila party organization over the actions of extremist factions of Solidarity. The plenum urges members of the party, members of the ZSL and of the SD, people not belonging to any party, members of Industrial Branch Trade Unions and to all inhabitants of the Pila region to set about immediately with the implementation of the tasks which will help perceptibly to improve the life of working people.

The plenum also appeals to Solidarity members who, it is stressed, cherish our fatherland and to whom political ambitions are alien, and to the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] activists and to Confederation for an Independent Poland activists and other antisocialist groups to join the main flow of these constructive activities.

WARSAW OUTLINES COMPENSATION FOR INCREASED PRICES

LD181948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] It is well known that our so-called living expenses are continually rising, even without price rises. However, the moment these were introduced the cost of living increased drastically. The first question is this: How much does "drastically" actually mean? The State Price Commission estimates that in homes with incomes ranging between Z24-30,000 per person per year, the expenditure on basic food items, heating, energy, and on central heating and hot water amount to Z665 a month, at the moment. With the new prices, this will increase by Z1,317-Z1,982 a month. I wonder how many people were indignant at the news that it is possible to live on Z665 a month? On the basis of experience, and from conversations with listeners and letters received, we have to state that at the present time the cost of living is somewhat higher. Why did the State Prices Commission assume that homes with a monthly income of Z2-2,500 per head are the most typical? Because it emerges from statistics that they represent only 20 percent of the population, while 50 percent of homes have higher incomes. Nevertheless, let us abandon this question for the moment, in the hope that someone, sometime, will give an answer during the discussion on compensation.

For the moment, the proposed compensation is as follows: For people earning up to Z3,500 a month--Z1,350 and all in cash. For people earning Z3,500-7,000 there are two alternatives: A--Z1,300, of which Z1,050 will be in cash and Z250 in vouchers, and version B--Z1,100 in cash. For people earning Z7-10,500: version A--Z1,250 in cash and Z350 in vouchers; version B--exclusively cash Z700.

LEGNICA COUNCILLORS URGE IMPROVED MARKET SUPPLIES

LD220920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] An extraordinary session of the voivodship People's Council has been held in Legnica. It was convened in accordance with a motion submitted by 31 councillors in connection with increased tension in the copper basin due to poor market supplies and the poor functioning of commercial outlets and distribution of goods. A resolution on the tasks of commerce and of the administration geared to improving supplies was adopted.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY VOLUNTARY MINING REPORTED

LD221105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] In accordance with the Jastrzebie agreement, last Saturday was free from work for miners. Nevertheless, 33.9 percent of the workforce, as compared with normal weekdays, went underground voluntarily. The highest attendance, as usual, was noted during the morning shift when 65.7 percent of the workforce was working. The result of this Saturday's work was 229,602 tons extracted. The coal sales center informs us that in response to the appeal of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity for work on eight free Saturdays, workforces of 31 mines were working and extracted 126,000 tons of coal. In accordance with previous decisions, this coal was sent where it is most needed at present; among others, 18,000 tons were earmarked for farmers and for workers' allowances and 26,000 tons went to coking plants for domestic coke.

REPORTAGE ON PLANE HIJACKED TO WEST BERLIN

First Report

LD181242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] A scheduled plane flying from Katowice to Warsaw was hijacked today to West Berlin. The act of air piracy was carried out by a goup of hijackers which have not been identified so far. However, it is known that the hijackers threatened to murder the stewardess unless the aircraft crew obeyed their demands and continued the flight in accordance with the designated route. There are 49 persons on board the hijacked plane.

Mission Demands Hijacker

LD181320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] According to information from West Berlin the airport was guarded by military police the moment the Polish Airlines LOT plane, which was hijacked today, was landing. The plane was supposed to be flying from Katowice to Warsaw. Shortly after leaving the plane the hijackers were arrested. Poland's military mission in West Berlin made a resolute demand that the plane hijackers be handed over and also protested against them being handed over to the West German police. This contradicts the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Return of Plane Noted

LD190530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The AN-24 plane belonging to the Polish Airlines LOT landed in Warsaw yesterday before midnight. During a flight from Katowice to Warsaw it was hijacked yesterday morning to West Berlin.

Arriving on board the plane at Okecie Airport were 25 passengers and a 4-person crew. All the passengers and crew members feel fine. After being interrogated by Polish investigation organs, they went home. Visitors were given places in hotels.

Out of the 49 passengers who were on the flight from Katowice, 24 passengers remained in West Berlin. These included six Polish citizens who asked for asylum, two Hungarian citizens, and also three Swedish citizens and a female citizen from the United States. The 12-strong group of hijackers also remained in West Berlin. The members of this group were arrested by the authorities there.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SENTENCE OF TYRANSKI

LD212218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Correspondent (Wieslaw Johan) report]

[Text] Toward the end of last year, public opinion was agitated over the case of Kazimierz Tyranski, former managing director of the Minex foreign trade enterprise. It was, above all, the size of sums appropriated by Tyranski that shocked people. Let us recall that dishonest transactions were responsible for the serious losses incurred by the state treasury.

The Warsaw voivodship court which dealt with the case sentenced Tyranski to 15 years' deprivation of freedom. The sentence has been appealed, both by the prosecutor and by Tryanski's defense counsel.

Having complete examination of the appeal procedure, the Supreme Court made its verdict public today.

The session was chaired by (Leszek Jaks), Supreme Court judge. (Kazimierz Radomski), prosecutor from the General Prosecutor's Office, was present. Having analysed the factual evidence and the legal aspects of the actions Tyranski was alleged to have committed, the Supreme Court failed to see that the lower court acted improperly. Judge (Jaks), speaking of the sentence given Tyranski, said it was a severe punishment but it was quite correct and just.

The sums embezzled when transactions were concluded with foreign partners did much harm to the national economy. This is because Tyranski was one of so many cogs in this destructive machine, the consequences of whose actions we feel today, all of us.

The Supreme Court upheld the voivodship court's verdict.

An appeal against the sentence passed on Slawomir Kuczynski, who was jointly accused, was also examined. He was sentenced to 4 years' deprivation of freedom. It is the opinion of the Supreme Court that Kuczynski's attitude during the investigations and the court case, the fact that he admitted the actions alleged against him that he was acting not for his own benefit and, moreover, the fact that he is nearly blind, all combined to make it possible to reduce his sentence as an extraordinary measure.

The Supreme Court changed the verdict appealed against and sentenced Kuczynski to 18 months' deprivation of freedom. Thus, the verdicts in the trial of Kazimierz Tyranski and Slawomir Kuczynski are final.

BUILDING-SITE OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED FOR NEGLIGENCE

LD211952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] As we have already reported, during the first days of September, on the recommendation of the premier, military specialists inspected 55 building sites in 5 voivodships.

Disorder, wastage of materials, lack of work discipline, destruction of machines, and bad production organization were noticed.

The minister of building reacted very quickly toward persons responsible for this state of affairs; official and disciplinary conclusions were drawn. Six site managers were recalled from their posts, 57 persons received reprimands and reminders. Fines were also imposed. A total of 126 persons were punished. The inspection will be conducted at all sites in the country.

NAWROCKI COMMENTS ON STATUS OF EDUCATION BILL

LD191400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] PAP has received a statement by the minister of science, higher education and technology, Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, on the status of the draft bill on higher education and on his views regarding that bill.

Hoping to put an end to unjustified fears and to the protest movements linked with them, which are mainly caused by an increasing amount of misinformation, Minister Nawrocki states that the bill will be presented for discussion by the Council of Ministers in accordance with earlier decisions and as determined by the Codification Commission, without essential changes. At the same time, the minister will present his own views on the following issues:

The minister should have the right to set the upper limit of university enrollment so as to ensure a rational employment policy.

The university, as a budgetary unit, cannot freely determine the parameters of the pay fund but must determine employment levels within the framework of the pay fund allocated.

The rector should have the right to call for the dissolution of an assembly on university premises, if it threatens public order or strikes at the state's political and social system.

Academic staff should retain their right to a 6-week vacation and not an 8-week one as envisaged in the bill.

The rector should be elected by either the senate or the electoral college, or jointly by the two bodies, as determined by university statute.

In addition, the views of the trade unions, which differ from those of the Codification Commission, will be attached to the draft bill. Minister Nawrocki announces that he will try to have the bill presented to the Council of Ministers before the end of the month and for it then to come quickly before the Sejm.

ZBOWID LEADERS APPEAL FOR DISCRETION, COURAGE

LD182016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Supreme Council and Central Board of ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] have addressed an appeal to society, to the political parties, to the trade unions, to the youth and social organizations for discretion and courage in the assessment of the road being followed by those of us who are entangled in political disputes. There is still time and the chance to achieve agreement, and following this, for pulling the country out of the economic and political crisis.

MEDIA RECALLS EVENTS OF 17 SEPTEMBER 1939

TRYBUNA LUDU on Events

LD171627 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 17 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] On 17 September 1939 the Polish ambassador in Moscow was handed a note setting out the conditions in which the Soviet Government would order its troops to cross the border and take under protection the life and property of the population of the western Ukraine and Belorussia. This was a fact, we read in a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary entitled "The Lessons of History," arising from the specific logic of the situation of the Soviet Union as well as the situation of the Polish state of that time and the situation on the Polish-German front.

Despite obvious facts, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, the politicians of prewar Poland did not want to look for an ally in the Soviet state. It is also worth remembering that it was on 17 September 1939 that the president, the government and commander-in-chief left the country. Half-way through the month the Nazis had already achieved their strategic goals on the Polish front.

Today the opponents of socialism and socialist Poland, we read in TRYBUNA LUDU, reach back in leaflets and posters to the date of 17 September with one aim only, in order to choose that day to fan anti-Soviet feelings. The paradox of history lies in this: that 17 September was the outcome of rooted anti-Sovietism. This is the truth TRYBUNA LUDU says.

Warsaw TV Recalls Date

LD172328 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] September is the month of remembrance of the war of 1939. We showed archive material in the news, recalling the past event. Today, one more date: 17 September 1939.

Forty years ago, it was the third week of the tragic struggle against the Hitlerite invader, the struggles of the Polish soldier on the field of retreat and difficult combat to hold back the forces of the enemy at all costs. Unfortunately, they kept moving forward, primarily because their motorized columns met with less and less organized resistance. The chief commanders were no longer in control of the operational strategic situation. After all, the government, which was already actually situated in the vicinity of the Romanian border, prepared to cross that border on 16 September 1939. The Soviet Union, in view of the military and political situation at this time, took the well-known decision to order the Soviet armies into the eastern territory of the Second Republic, which are mainly inhabited by Ukrainians, Belorussians--and in the Vilnaland--also by Lithuanians. That decision was communicated to Ambassador Grzybowski in the early hours of the morning, and at the same time, the first Soviet divisions crossed onto the soil of the Second Republic.

These events are exploited primarily for the purpose of continually creating myths and legends around this day, creating the impression that 17 September caused the final catastrophe, the September defeat, and these are attempts to justify the people responsible for this defeat. Above all, the idea of the so-called Romanian bridgehead is launched, which ostensibly was to have created the fundamental basis for defense and then the possibility of carrying out counter-attacks or general offensives against the German forces.

STATE COUNCIL CONDUCTS BUSINESS MEETING 17 SEP

LD171924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] At a meeting today, the Council of State approved a resolution to enable people's councils at voivodship level to set up commissions for worker self-government affairs. It is planned that the basic tasks of these commissions will include taking initiatives aimed at full introduction of the economic reform, according to the assumptions; cooperation with self-government bodies of state enterprise workforces; creating the appropriate conditions for full realization of the tasks of worker self-governments in state enterprises--particularly on issues of deciding matters which are vital for enterprises--as well as exercising control over their activity; undertaking activity to popularize the best experiences of the self-government of state enterprise workforce; drawing conclusions and proposing draft resolutions to the people's council and its Presidium; vital matters of worker self-government. The detailed score of activity of the commissions for worker self-government will be defined independently by voivodship people's councils in their regulations.

At today's meeting, the Council of State examined the draft executive regulations for the 21 July 1981 law on the control of publications and performances. The Council of State ratified the agreement concluded between the government of our country and the governments of The Netherlands, Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany on the avoidance of double taxation on unearned income. The meeting also ratified the consular convention concluded between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and Syria, and the Vienna convention on consular relations.

The Council of State appointed Boguslaw Kaczynski as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to the Syrian Arab Republic; Janusz Lewandowski as ambassador of Poland to the Republic of Greece; Roman Czyzycki as ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, a post he will hold alongside that of ambassador of Poland to Angola; Emil Wojtaszek as ambassador to the Republic of Malta, a post he will hold alongside that of ambassador of Poland to the Republic of Italy.

The Council of State complied with the requests of 56 persons for Polish citizenship.

SCINTEIA CRITICIZES 'REACTIONARY' SOLIDARITY

AU220944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Sep 81

["In the Interests of the Working Class, of the Entire Polish People, of the Firm Development of Poland on the Road of Socialism, Independence and Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep (AGERPRES)--Under the above headline, daily SCINTEIA of September 22 publishes an extensive article showing that communists, the working people in our country have attentively followed the developments in Poland, the way in which action is taken to overcome the present crisis, to ensure an evolution in keeping with the vital interests of the Polish working class and nation, of the cause of socialism.

Stressing that it does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, to teach the Polish party and people what to do, SCINTEIA writes, the RCP has repeatedly set forth its stand on the situation in that country, disapproving the actions of the circles hostile to socialism, and, at the same time, supporting the forces struggling for overcoming the difficulties, for resuming normal, constructive activity, for Poland's development on the road of socialism and prosperity.

Facts demonstrate that particularly dangerous tendencies have been manifest of late in the political life of Poland, the actions of the anti-socialist elements have intensified. The economic activity is continuously decreasing and a diminution of labour productivity is registered, the production of material goods of primordial importance stagnates.

The unfolding of the first part of the "Solidarity" trade union congress has aggravated the situation, the paper goes on. At that congress virulent attacks were launched on the socialist system and on the Polish United Workers' Party, even the claim being uttered that "Solidarity" trade union take over political power.

Among the anti-socialist elements that dominated the "Solidarity" congress, an essential role was played by members of the "KOR" [Social Self Defense Committee] leadership and of the so-called "Confederation of Independent Poland"--a well-known reactionary organization--whose declared objective is the reestablishment in Poland of the bourgeois-landlord system. A fact arresting the attention is that some representatives of the clergy got involved in those noxious activities, openly manifesting hostility to socialism and people's power, supporting and encouraging the reactionary forces in their adventurous, irresponsible actions.

Highlighting that the congress brought to the fore an anti-worker, counter-revolutionary political orientation, SCINTEIA considers that it has nothing in common with the true aims of the trade union movement, called upon to contribute to mobilizing the forces for the settlement of socioeconomic questions, to socialist construction, to raising the people's standard of living. These political orientations remind quite alarmingly of the nefarious role played by certain circles and social forces before the Second World War, in Poland too, that led to the loss of national independence and to the outbreak of the catastrophic war that hit a number of European countries.

The claim of the "Solidarity" leaders to play a so-called international role, for the socialist countries included, in promoting the reactionary orientation in the world trade union movement has also arrested the attention, SCINTEIA writes.

After referring to the considerations of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic in connection with the "Solidarity" congress and the programme it endorsed, of political opposition contrary to the Polish People's and state's interests, SCINTEIA stresses that the fact is also significant that the imperialist circles have increased their support to the leaders of "Solidarity" trade union and to other circles whose stands run counter to the interests of socialism, to the interests of the Polish people and state.

The paper shows that the communists, the working people in our country hail with satisfaction the stand of the Polish party and Government, the statement regarding the necessity to adopt firm measures of defending the cause of socialism, the vital interests of the people, of strengthening the state and social system existing in Poland. They express their full solidarity with the Polish party and Government, with the revolutionary forces in that country at head with the working class in the fight against the anti-socialist, reactionary elements, for lending the course of democratic renewal of socialist Poland a right course, in keeping with the aspirations of the entire nation, of the cause of socialist progress, with the strengthening of Poland's independence and sovereignty.

Obviously, SCINTEIA stresses, the overcoming of difficulties and the resumption of the normal course of economic and social life are inconceivable unless the Polish United Workers Party fulfills its leading role since it, as a vanguard detachment of the working class, of all the working people, has the lofty mission to rally the forces of the people in settling the complex questions of socialist construction in Poland, safeguarding the vital interests of the working people, developing the country on the road of progress and prosperity.

Essential for halting the deterioration of the economic life in Poland, that seriously bears on the life of the masses of people, is the establishment of a climate of intense work, of full order and discipline in all branches of activity. The perpetuation of disorder and lack of discipline in production, the recourse to strikes most seriously prejudice the vital interests of the working class, of the other social categories, weaken Poland's strength, push society into an unsolvable crisis.

Likewise, the paper writes, decisive for the establishment of a healthy social climate in Poland are the unflinching application and observation of the laws of the country, the safeguarding of socialist legality, a firm riposte to any action meant to undermine state order and discipline in Poland.

The situation in Poland also calls for the entrenchment of a new, sound spirit in the superstructure, in the ideological life; all the ideas alien to the essence of socialism, to the proletariat's world view, the influences of the capitalist thinking and spirit, of the contemporary imperialism being thus given a strong riposte.

It is the revolutionary party of the working class that must permanently have the initiative in the confrontation with the elements hostile to socialism, strengthen its links with the broad masses of people for influencing and leading them to action, closely unite its aktiv, all the communists, in a spirit of high revolutionary combativity. The party of the working class can and must really become the organizer of the most advanced forces of the people, the champion of its supreme interests, the one that leads the work of building the socialist society.

It is the unflinching conviction of our party and people that by this means alone can the progress of People's Poland, the implementation of the programme of renewal elaborated by the party, the socialist development on the country be ensured. The working class, the communists of Romania, our party express the conviction that the Polish United Workers' Party will know how to act for defeating the reactionary forces, for ensuring the corresponding unfolding of the constructive life of the people, the defence of social and state system, Poland's development on the road of socialism, the ensurance of the country's freedom, independence and sovereignty.

In the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity existing between our parties, peoples and countries, of the joint goals of building the new, socialist society, the Romanian communists, the working class, the working people in Romania hope that the Polish communists, the PUWP, the working people, the entire Polish people will settle, as soon as possible, their questions and overcome the current situation, guaranteeing the firm advance of Poland on the road of socialism, in keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish nation, of the general cause of socialism, of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world SCINTEIA writes in conclusions.

BULGARIA'S STANKO TODOROV CONTINUES VISIT

Ceausescu Receives Todorov

AU211613 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Assembly, which visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as best wishes to the Romanian people for new success in building socialism. The guest also expressed thanks for being invited to visit Romania, to become acquainted with the Romanian people's noteworthy socioeconomic achievements, and to exchange experience on parliamentary affairs; as well as for the hospitality extended to the delegation members during their stay in our country. The chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly praised our country's economic successes, and conveyed warm congratulations to the Romanian people for their achievements.

Expressing thanks for the praise, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov warm greetings and best wishes, and to the friendly Bulgarian people wishes for new successes in building socialism and communism.

The two sides briefed each other on the two countries' work to build socialism. They emphasized with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, and expressed the view that the frequent meetings between the Romanian and Bulgarian party-state leaders and the agreements concluded on such occasions are of decisive importance for the fruitful evolution of the bilateral relations. The sides expressed the mutual desire to expand and intensify the relations of friendship, good neighborliness and manysided cooperation between the RCP and BCP, and between Romania and Bulgaria. They stressed their conviction that the development of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation helps build the new system in the two countries and is in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. In this connection they emphasized the parliaments' role for promoting better mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and for strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

The sides also discussed certain international issues. They emphasized that, given the current aggravation of the international political climate and of the economic crisis, it is necessary to strengthen the cooperation, unity and solidarity of the socialist countires, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples in the struggle to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and cooperation among nations, to settle conflicts in the world through peaceful means and negotiations.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed that efforts must be intensified to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, so that it can provide an impetus to implementing the Helsinki document and permit the organization of a conference on confidence and disarmament on the continent. Along this line, they emphasized the importance of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the Balkan countries for Europe and for turning that area into a nuclear-free area of peace.

Both sides expressed concern about the continuation of the arms race, and stressed that progressive forces, public opinion and all nations must concentrate on achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, on stopping the production of the neutron bomb and preventing the deployment of additional missiles in Europe, which threaten all mankind's peace and security.

They stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new world economic order, which should favor measures to solve the international economic and financial crisis, and eliminate the discriminatory policy of increased interest rates, which creates difficulties for all countries, but primarily for the developing ones. They also stressed the importance of the current UN session, which is expected to adopt specific measures to solve mankind's major problems.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Delegation Visits Iasi

AU211201 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, member of the politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, visited Iasi Municipality on 17 September.

The delegation was accompanied by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and Emilia Sonea, GNA vice chairman.

Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, was also present.

The Bulgarian parliamentarians conducted talks wtih Leonard Constantin, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Iasi County party committee and chairman of the county People's Council, during which the Bulgarian guests were briefed on aspects of the socioeconomic,cultural and scientific development of Iasi Municipality and County, as well as on the concerns of the working people in that part of our country to successfully implement the 12th party congress decisions.

The guests then visited the education-research-production complex of the Gh. Asachi Polytechnical Institute, the industrial sector of the city, A.I. Cuza University and a number of historical monuments and cultural and art establishments in Iasi.

The county People's Council held a luncheon in honor of the Bulgarian delegation.

BTA Report on Visit

AU211616 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania, received a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

It was emphasized at the meeting that a considerable credit for the successful development of relations between Bulgaria and Romania goes to parliamentary contacts. Willingness was expressed for deepening the ties between the legislative bodies of the two countries.

At the exchange of views on international questions it was stressed that deployment of new missiles and neutron weapons in Europe should be prevented, that the arms race should be halted and that a conference on European disarmament should be called. It was underlined that all problems should be settled with peaceful means.

Mr Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the economic stagnation of the United States is a form of exploitation of the other countries. He stressed that the increasing of military outlays is generating tension and is creating a real threat to world peace.

The two sides expressed willingness to strengthen cooperation on the international arena, to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone and to consolidate friendship between the Balkan peoples.

Later on Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, gave a press conference. He underlined that the Balkan peoples are interested in the fulfillment of the initiative of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. As members of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA Bulgaria and Romania play an important role for protection of peace in the Balkans, added he.

"The leaderships of Bulgaria and Romania value highly friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples", stated Mr Todorov. He assessed positively the outcome of the visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation in Romania for the deepening of bilateral contacts and expansion of interaction between the two parliaments.

Press Conference 21 Sep

AU211847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (AGERPRES)--During a press conference held in Bucharest on Monday, September 21, Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, that led a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Romania, said that the meetings and talks he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, with other Romanian party and state leaders would contribute to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The leadership of our parties and states, Stanko Todorov said, are highly appreciative of the collaboration between the brother Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, especially of the frequent meetings between the party and state leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, meetings that stimulate our manysided collaboration.

Next, he referred to the role and responsibility of the parliaments of the world in safeguarding peace and human civilization, saying that the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria appreciated the call the Grand National Assembly of Romania addressed to parliaments, to all the states of the world to translate into fact the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki, as well as the collaboration between the representatives of the Romanian and Bulgarian parliaments at the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Havana.

Approaching aspects of the bilateral economic collaboration, Stanko Todorov pointed out that conditions existed for increasing the volume of Romanian-Bulgarian exchanges of goods from 1.2 thousand million rubles to 2.7 thousand million rubles. The guest mentioned that the building of the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machines and equipment manufacturing enterprise was a concrete example of specialization and cooperation in production between the two countries, just as the signing of over 20 agreements on cooperation and specialization in chemistry, electronics, electrical engineering, for the current five-year period.

IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Verdet Hosts Dinner

AU181244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romania's prime minister, Ilie Verdet, gave a dinner in honor of the Republic of Iraq's first deputy prime minister. Ilie Verdet and Taha Yasin Ramadam proposed toasts to the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn, to the continuous development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Joint Protocol Signed

AU181245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0946 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--The results of the talks conducted in the Romanian capital by the Iraqi guests are recorded in the protocol of the special session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Commercial and Technico-Scientific Cooperation Commission signed by the chairmen for the two countries of the commission, Ion Dinca and Hasan 'Ali. They materialize in a host of measures on expanding the economic cooperation in industry, industrial and civil constructions, agriculture, upon mutually advantageous bases, the joint construction of objectives for the two countries' socio-economic development. Actions meant to lead to increasing the bilateral goods exchanges are also stimpulated.

Joint Press Statement

JN181508 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

["Text" of Iraqi-Romanian joint press statement issued in Baghdad and Bucharest on 18 September on visit to Romania by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan on 16 and 17 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, made an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 16 and 17 September 1981.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and his delegation were accorded a warm welcome, reflecting the amicable relations and the friendship and cooperation linking the two peoples.

During his stay in Bucharest, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He conveyed greetings to his excellency from President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, and his best wishes to the friendly Romanian people. They held friendly talks on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

In an atmosphere of amity, mutual friendship and respect and total understanding, official talks were held between Taha Yasin Ramadan and Ilie Verdet during which means were discussed for the promotion of bilateral relations in the political, economic, trade, cultural, technical and secientific fields. Both sides expressed their strong desire to develop bilateral relations. They also expressed satisfaction with the ongoing cooperation between them in the aforementioned fields in the interests of the two friendly countries. They asserted the necessity of expanding cooperation to include new spheres. The two sides affirmed that regular meetings between Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Romania, and the exchange of viewpoints and meetings between representatives from the two countires play an important role in promoting relations between the two peoples and countries. They decided to continue to promote bilateral cooperation in a planned manner and on a long-term basis in the interest of the two friendly countries and on the basis of the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence and noninter-vention in domestic affairs.

The two sides discussed the progress of economic cooperation and the adoption of concrete measures to implement it in the best manner. They also discussed possibilities for cooperation in new projects, particularly in the field of industrial production, agri-culture, transport, construction and housing.

During the visit, the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation held a special session under RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The heads of the two sides of the Joint Committee signed the minutes of the special session regarding the expansion of trade exchange and economic cooperation and the convocation of the next session of the Joint Committee in Baghdad in the last quarter of 1981. The two sides discussed several current international issues and expressed their anxiety regarding world tension. They called for firm and responsible action to alleviate world tension, resume the policy of detente, solve international disputes through peaceful means, adopt measures for comprehensive disarmament, including nuclear weapons, and take tangible steps for setting up a new international economic order, bolstering international relations and guaranteeing full respect for peoples' right to self-determination.

The Iraqi side reviewed the causes of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the surrounding conditions that led to the outbreak of fighting. The Romanian side expressed its anxiety regarding the continuation of armed conflict between the two neighborly countries. It called for ending the conflict and solving differences peacefully in the interests of the two peoples and in the service of world peace and security. The two sides praised cooperation between them on the international level. They expressed their governments' desire to promote this cooperation, particularly in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77 and other international bodies.

At the end of the visit, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Romanian Government and people for the warm hospitality and reception accorded to him and his delegation. He extended an invitation to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to make an official visit to the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was gladly accepted. The date will be set later.

Ramadan Departs 17 Sep

AU181254 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan of the Republic of Iraq and the Iraqi officials who accompanied him on his Romanian visit left Bucharest in the evening of September 17. He was seen off by Ilie Verdet, Ion Dinca and other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU GREETS TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU211145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Your birthday is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend sincere congratulations and warm wishes for good health, ong life and happiness on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself.

The Romanian people are following with friendly feelings and sincerely rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Mongolian people under the leadership of the MPRP headed by you in building the material-technical base of socialism and in developing science and culture and in improving the material and cultural living standard of the working people. In expressing trust that expanding and deepening multifaceted friendly cooperation between Romania and Mongolia is in keeping with the interests of socialist construction in the two countries and the general cause of socialism, independence and peace, I want to extend, esteemed Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, wholehearted wishes for new and great successes in your activity in the MPRP leadership and the leadership of the Mongolian People's Republic devoted to the constant development and flourishing of the socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LAO LEADERS GREET CEAUSESCU, VERDET, GIOSAN

AU211218 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the 37th anniversary of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we want to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the government, the Lao people and on our own behalf, warm congratulatins to you and through you to the RCP, GNA, the Romanian Government and people.

During the 37 years that have elapsed under the clear-sighted leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the diligent and creative Romanian people have made great efforts to build socialism in their country, thus permitting the Socialist Republic of Romania to become a developed socialist country with modern agriculture and industry, a progressive culture and an advanced science and technology, as well as a country in which the people's lives are improving with each passing day.

Those successes are a contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world and an encouragement for the spirit of the nation's struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress, thus increasing the reputation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the international arena. Permit us to sincerely greet those excellent successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people, successes which we view as our own.

We want to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the RCP, the GNA, the government and the fraternal Romanian people for the support and aid granted to the cause of our revolutionary struggle in the past and in the present and in our socialist transformation and construction.

May the fraternal Romanian people record new and ever greater successes in implementating the 12th RCP Congress decisions so that the country may progress towards prosperity.

May solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Lao and Romanian parties, governments and peoples constantly strengthen.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chariman of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

CEAUSESCU SEES CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU211834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], and Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, received Norman McLeod, president of the Liberal Party of Canada, and Josephine McLeod, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council.

The interview was attended by Aurel Duma, secretary of the SDUF National Council, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present were also Gordon Ashworth, executive director of the party, and Peter McLaren Roberts, Canada's ambassador to Bucharest.

The president of the Liberal Party of Canada was highly appreciative of Romania's achievements, of the foreign policy promoted by the Romanian state and its president in view of a settlement of the major international issues confronting mankind at present.

During the talk reference was made to the good relations existing between Romania and Canada, between the political organizations of the two countries. The talk highlighted the joint wish to confer ever broader dimensions to the Romanian-Canadian relations on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, just as in the field of international life, for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The exchange of views on current international questions brought to the fore the need for resolute and responsible action so that the tension persisting in the world should be lessened, the policy of peace, detente, independence and collaboration resumed and furthered, all the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world solved by peaceful, negotiated means, firm measures for cutting down military expenditures, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, adopted. Stress was also laid on the need to halt the arms race and stop the manufacture of the neutron bomb, prevent the deployment of further nuclear missiles and weapons on the European continent and throughout the world.

Emphasis was also placed on the necessity of eradicating underdevelopment and bridging the economic gaps in the world, of taking urgent measures for solving the world economic and financial crisis, lowering the unjustifiably high interest rates on loans that hamper the development of the countries, of the developing ones in particular.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SCINTEIA DEMANDS END TO PERSECUTION IN PARAGUAY

AU181306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Condemning the fresh wave of repression launched in Paraguay by Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorial regime against democratic forces, opposition political parties, trade unions, "SCINTEIA" writes in a note printed on September 18 that terror is the predilect instrument whereby the dullest socioeconomic realities are maintained in that country.

The democratic and progressive forces of Paraguay, with the Communist Party of Paraguay in the first ranks, has risen against this state of affairs in that country -- "SCINTEIA" writes. But their fearless struggle for the people's interest made them be the main aim of the dictatorial regime's persecution, the communists being repeatedly imprisoned.

Reminding the fact that, by the end of last year, Antonio Maidana, who had been kept in prison more than two decades and released in 1977, and his fight-mate Emilio Roa were kidnapped under circumstances that have been passed over in silence by Stroessner's regime, "SCINTEIA" stresses that, to the great concern of all those who value the ideas of progress and freedom, the news has recently been learned that the two militants are in the "Embascada" concentration camp of Paraguay completely isolated and seriously ill subsequent to the tortures they were subjected to.

The Romanian communists, the Romanian working people who have always manifested their feelings of solidarity with the struggle of the Communist Party of Paraguay, of the other patriotic forces of the country--the newspaper writes -- resolutely demand the release of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, their rescue from the Stroessner jailers' hands, the cessation of persecution against communists, against all the militants of the working class, the reestablishment of democratic rights in Paraguay.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON HIGH INTEREST RATES

AU191504 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Excessively High Interest - an Inequitable Practice" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--Under the heading "Excessively high interest - a form of Neocolonialist Spoliation of the Developing Countries" "SCINTEIA" of September 19 publishes a commentary that highlights the nefarious consequences of high interest rates, their implications on world economic relations, Romania's stand being set forth as regard the eradication of this state of affairs and the establishment of reasonable limits of interest.

As is known, the newspaper writes, the world economy is traversing a period of crisis, recession, unemployment, inflation, monetary disorder that affects the vital interests of all peoples, of those in economically lagging countries in particular. One of the factors that blocks the way out of this situation and even worsens it is the policy of high interest rates on the credits granted by the main powers of the capitalist world which practise now interest rates two or three times higher than before, rates that exceed 20 and even 29 per cent in the USA.

After mentioning that all this has serious implications on an international plane, diminishes investments in developed countries as well, increases the number of unemployed, the newspaper stresses that the developing countries, where over two thirds of the population of the world live, are mostly affected by the policy of raising interest rates promoted by some developed capitalist states.

Showing that the process of some countries' getting rich at the expense of others by practising high interest rates, "SCINTEIA" points to the fact that Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have brought to the fore the neocolonialist character of the practice of high interest rates, the fact that it is an expression of the imperialist policy whereby the most developed capitalist countries aim at accumulating wealth at the expense of the developing countries.

Next, the newspaper mentions that due to the economic crisis, to the "price scissors", to their lagging behind on an economic plane, these countries are forced to resort to credits. But, the newspaper reads, these credits are granted on such terms that they are a heavier burden to the respective countries, underlining that it is necessary to work firmly for putting an end to such practices that intend - through new, more refined but equally painful forms - to perpetuate the exploitation of the weak by the strong, the enrichment of the powerful states at the expense of the others.

Thus, it appears clearly, the newspaper notes, that the policy of high interest rates inevitably hinders the efforts for development of the less developed states, is one of the most noxious mechanisms of maintaining underdevelopment, of widening the gaps separating the rich and poor countries.

Highlighting the need for interests not be artificially raised, "SCINTEIA" emphasizes that it is imperiously necessary to decisively work for routing the tendencies of raising interests on an international plane, for rational limits of interests to be set that should not be exceeded.

As far as she is concerned - "SCINTEIA" concludes - Romania, a developing socialist country made clearly known her determination to firmly work for the steady reduction of her foreign debt until its complete liquidation. Likewise, Romania declares for the development of international cooperation in view of finding optimal solutions to the economic questions confronting mankind, for the building of a new international economic order conducive to the eradication of underdevelopment and bridging the gaps between states, to the progress and welfare of all peoples.

BORBA REJECTS INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

AU211435 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 81 p 4

[Slobodan Pavlovic "The World This Week" column commentary: "Two Ultimatums"]

[Text] The Polish crisis has escalated during the past week and entered a stage characterized not only by the most pronounced split so far between the authorities and the Solidarity trade union, but also by their direct confrontation.

The gloves have been removed: The Gdansk workers' congress is accused of choosing a course "leading to a new national tragedy", and later the PZPR Politburo warns that "in its defense the state will use all available means required by the present situation of increased counterrevolutionary activity". And all that--the former and the latter--is accompanied by energetic intervention from Moscow, an act by which Moscow officially protests "the avalanche of anti-Sovietism throughout Poland," but which essentially also contains a clear and recognizable ultimatum.

The quickly rising temperature in Poland has had its consequences in the countries surrounding it, as well as in more distant regions. The camp [lager] information media (taking the challenging, provocative, unnecessary and harmful "message to the working people of Eastern Europe" addressed by the Solidarity congress to the workers of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania and the USSR as the reason) are filled with reports about the meetings expressing support for Poland and its socialist development and, at the same time, with general head-on attacks on the Solidarity trade union, which is now characterized--as a whole and not only a part of its leadership, as has been the case in the past--as "an opposition and counterrevolutionary force".

Numerous Dangers

The warning letter from the CPSU Central Committee and the Government of the Soviet Union and the statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo have returned this "Polish equation with two ultimatums" with all force to the epicenter of international public interest, and they have done this together with the question which obviously only time (that is, these days that are immediately before us) can answer: What will follow now, and is a return to the platform of dialogue, trust and agreement at all possible from the point that has now been reached?

The latest reports from Warsaw give cause for concern. Solidarity reacted to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's warning with the announcement that it would not renounce any of its conclusions adopted by the first part of the congress. This was followed the day before yesterday by a session of the Polish Government and the announcement which decisively rejects the possibility of any talks or agreements with the forces that are provoking confrontation and threatening the socialist principles of Poland's system which, translated into the language of the present and the coming situation, means that there can be no further dialogue with the independent trade unions unless they retreat from the positions adopted by the Gdansk congress.

In the meantime, the leadership and the 10 million members of Solidarity have been warned in the most official manner that, in case of need and depending on the further development of the situation, the government will not shrink from using all means in accordance with the state's prerogatives (including also certain emergency measures), a warning which is causing new and intensified concerns and primarily the concern that the current confrontation between the party and the trade union might also jeopardize the other 20 points of the historic agreement concluded between workers and the government in Gdansk a year ago.

Without Anyone's Interference

The accusations against Solidarity heard at workers' meetings in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and other East European countries (with the message that has a common denominator in the statement that "Fraternal socialist Poland will not be left in the lurch") and Washington's official reaction denying the Soviet Union's right "to dictate to the government of another country how it should solve its internal problems" show the already dangerous limit that has been reached by the so-called internationalization of the Polish problem or the new and dangerous shocks that might result from its possible further escalation provoked, let us say, by the use of some of the announced emergency measures or by a postponement of the second part of the Solidarity congress scheduled to open on 26 September.

In recent days the dangerous political situation in Poland has culminated and virtually halted the profound democratic and progressive process of social and economic reforms that has been initiated in that country, a process that has been specifically Polish and has not followed any other model on this road of its own.

Just as they themselves started it, so the Polish people, the Polish workers class and the PZPR will also now have sufficient strength to overcome the crisis into which they have fallen and continue their progress to the goal they have chosen. And it is in this way alone that they will reach it: on their own and without anyone's outside interference.

VRHOVEC DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD201102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left for New York today heading the Yugoslav delegation to the 36th regular UN General Assembly session.

RESOLUTION ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

LD190912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--At a session held today the LCY Central Committee commission for drafting the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress expressed support, with certain additions and suggestions, for the section of the resolution which speaks about all-people's defense and social self-protection. Commission members endorsed the attitude of the working group, which was explained by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and according to which the 11th congress formulated a long-term orientation in this sphere and the decisions adopted by it will be no less topical even after the 12th congress.

It goes without saying that this does not mean, Daljevic stressed, that the congress will not pay due attention to all-people's defense and social self-protection. On the contrary, the congress will have to adopt stances on the most significant experiences gained between the two congresses and on the most topical questions of the further building of the defense and protection organization of our society. This orientation, Daljevic stressed, is based on the complex military-political situation in the world, the political-security situation in our country, the fact that in this period between the two congresses our country's defense and protection capability taken as a whole has increased, and so forth.

In the future also we must expect pressures and attacks on our independence and constitutional order, which imposes major obligations on us with regard to strengthening the system of all-people's def[illegible]nd social self-protection.

Speaking on the internal situation, he stressed that the more acute economic problems and the attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo had given encouragement to all the structures of the internal and external enemies and in particular fascist emigres and had revived some of their plans and their ambitions to emerge on the political scene.

The results in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the fact that these affairs are increasingly becoming a part of our working people's and citizens' regular obligations do not mean that we have accomplished everything there is to accomplish. On the contrary, Daljevic said, there is still much scope and need for intensified activity by the League of Communists and all members of our society. The basic duty is to pursue the process of socialization and to deepen it, to enhance the awareness of the need to intensify social self-protection in all work organizations, local communities, schools and elsewhere.

Todd Kurtovic advocated finding the real link between the socialist alliance and all-people's defense, stressing that every form of formalism should be avoided in the course of doing so and noting that practice has shown that there is natural cooperation between them. Kurtovic noted in particular that here again experiences gained in the recent events in Kosovo could be used.

Kird Hadzivasilev stressed that before the final version of this section of the resolution of the 12th Congress is completed it is important to foresee any situation in which we might find ourselves.

The draft resolution on all-people's defense and social self-protection, in the view of Nikola Stojanovic, is not based sufficiently on what we have achieved and built to date in this sphere. This is why there is a certain lack of precision in defining the role of the League of Communists in all-people's defense, from which it is possible to gain the impression that the League of Communists stands either outside or above the system of all-people's defense.

Expressing his observations on the draft resolution, Vidoje Zerkovic stressed that the text concentrates too much on the building of the system of all-people's defense and not enough on specific tasks, with whose aid the already well-knwon concept could be realized, because the system has already been built and it is consequently unnecessary to repeat general statements. In Zarkovic's view, the omission lies in the fact that the draft makes little mention of what has been done to date and what should be done in the future. Not even the most important tasks concerning territorial defense are precisely presented and consequently as a whole the text is not specific enough and does not urge people to action. Zarkovic advocated that the resolution give a clearer definition of the League of Communists' place in the further building of civil protection and in the cadre policy in the Yugoslav People's Army. More attention should be paid to the role of the Federation of Reserve Officers and to the tasks of the young in the development of all-people's defense.

Metodije Stefanovski remarked that the draft resolution places too much emphasis on the role of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists and too little on that of communists, thus insufficiently pointing out the role of the working man and the working class as a whole in the system of all-people's defense and strengthening the role of sociopolitical organizations.

In Milka Planinc's view, the draft resolution does not reflect to a sufficient extent the complexity of the current political and economic situation. The League of Communists must be able to recognize the genuine solutions, ways and suggestions with regard to all-people's defense and social self-protection because only thus will it be able to maintain the course set at the 10th and 11th congresses. The role of the republics in the realization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in Milka Planinc's view, should also be more precisely defined in the congress resolution.

Dzemil Sarac advocated the kind of resolution which would point to the optimum utilization of human and material resources, while Veljko Milatovic noted that the text should be more condensed and that it should place more specific emphasis on the role of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and thus stress the mutual interdependence and unity of all the factors of defense. Milatovic suggested that the resolution should also mention the role of our citizens temporarily employed abroad, because they too are a part of the system of all-people's defense.

At the end of the session Dusan Dragosavac, the chairman of this commission, stressed that all the suggestions are useful. The system of all-people's defense and social self-protection should be developed persistently, Dragosavac added, because we are obliged to do so also by the realization that there are various forms of nationalism in all environments.

TALKS HELD ON INCREASING SERBIAN EXPORTS

AU181914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, held talks today at the Serbian Chamber of Economy with representatives of more than 150 work organizations, banks and foreign trade enterprises on the possibilities our republic has to increase its exports. Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, attended the talks. Olivija Rusovac reports:

The fact that Serbia's exports have not produced the anticipated results was the reason for this discussion. The foreign trade relations with countries in the Western market, from which we import very large quantities of products, are particularly unfavorable. The economic policy measures taken so far have failed to yield the expected results, Ivan Stambolic said, and therefore it is necessary to strive not only to find more suitable solutions that will stimulate exports but also to more resolutely change the attitudes and habits of exporters. And in this connection, it is a resolute reduction of the country's and the republic's debts that must be the most important criterion in all economic and trade transactions. In other words this means that imports must be drastically reduced.

Several new measures such as the exemption of exporters from tax contributions from their incomes are envisaged to stimulate exports. The accompanying measures that would deal with the right of work organizations to introduce overtime work without employing additional workers, with encouraging work in several work shifts and the like should also contribute to increasing exports. Stambolic explicitly stressed that we should free ourselves of everything, including, for instance, excessive administration, that objectively hinders the work organizations in their efforts for more successful export operations.

Naturally, it is expected that many proposals and ideas will be put forth precisely by those engaged in economic operations. And as regards them, they pointed to the fact that the present difficulties in our exports are due to a great extent to the lack of integration among work organizations and to the fragmentation of our exports which amount to nothing more than ensuring the most necessary funds for importing equipment, raw materials or producer goods. For instance, Branko Colanovic pointed out that instead of stimulating exports, the law on foreign exchange operations in its present form introduces an administrative distribution of foreign exchange in which both those who export and those who do not export enjoy the same rights.

Velimir Radivojevic, representative of the Prva Petoletka work organization, spoke extensively on the situation and relations among producers and stressed that all opportunities for marketing in foreign markets have not been utilized.

[Begin Radivojevic recording] I think it is high time for us to support the demand to completely ban the imports of equipment, naturally with the exception of the equipment needed for producing producer goods. It is certain that for at least a year we can and must endure such an accord. [end recording]

What has been done for exports until now has failed to produce good results. Therefore, it is undoubtedly high time for our republic to formulate an export policy with far-reaching aims. The representatives of economic organizations themselves have advocated such solutions. However, we have seen that whenever such a policy conflicts with the interests of even the smallest factory--and there have been many such instances--it is the policy that loses. Following today's talks, the economic representatives have now probably understood that as regards exports they have much greater obligations than they have believed so far.

ROMANIAN FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SERBIA

LD182341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--Final talks were held today between the delegations of the republican conference of the SAWP of Serbia and the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. The Romanian delegation, which visited the Socialist Republic of Serbia as guests of the republican conference of the SAWP of Serbia within the framework of cooperation between the SAWP and SDUF of Romania, visited Nis, Knjazevac, Zajecar, Novi Sad and Ruma during its stay in our country.

The delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center today, and paid homage at President Tito's grave. Today too, Isa Njegovan, vice president of the Serbian Assembly, received the delegation. Later, the delegation departed from our country.

KOSOVO ORGANIZATIONS MEET, DISCUSS VARIETY OF TOPICS

Emigration Issue

LD211918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Ali Sukrija chaired a session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today which discussed the report on the activities to establish the reasons for and to arrest the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, and endorsed the measures by sociopolitical and self-management organs and structures at all levels.

It was reported that the Presidency stressed that a struggle must be waged by all progressive forces to establish an atmosphere of reciprocal trust and to implement the tasks laid down by the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and to stabilize the political situation in the province.

The Presidency laid down further measures and activities which the organs and organizations in the municipalities and in the province must take to put a stop to the process of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, a process which has intensified in the wake of counterrevolutionary enemy activity in Kosovo. It was decided that all cases of emigration must be examined and analyzed separately and that possibilities must be created to overcome all the reasons which have an impact on emigration, and also to establish a feeling of security and stabilize the situation in the province.

The statement on the sessions says that the Presidency also discussed some other questions in its jurisdiction.

Ideopolitical, Economic Activity

AU162123 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Determining the further directions of the League of Communist's ideopolitical actions, on the basis of the assessment of the political situation and security in the province, was the fundamental theme of today's meeting of the leaders of the League of Communist's communal conferences held in Pristina under the direction of Veli Deva. [Words indistinct] and in the discussion of those present, it was said that the political situation and security was improving and that the ideopolitical activity [word indistinct] in the action program of the League of Communists should orientate itself to more extensively include workers and citizens in the struggle against hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irridentism, and also other kinds of nationalism.

Yet more intensive activity is required for economic stabilization, for (?activation) of the League of Communist's base organizations in the [word indistinct] of the various weaknesses in some self-management organs, administrative organs, state organs and others; and their further strengthening [word indistinct], the further strengthening and development of the general people's defense system and social self-defense, and the struggle against the hostile propaganda [words indistinct].

Special attention was given to the programmatic organization for the development of intranational relations which imply full mutual trust and [word indistinct] of conditions for full equality; the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, and the coexistence of nationalities and peoples.

Supply of Basic Products

LD171755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--At a session chaired by Azem Vlasi today the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference reached the conclusion that special efforts should be made to ensure more regular and stable supplies of agricultural and food products and fuel for the province's population. It was concluded that this important task could be carried our provided the socialist alliance and other organized socialist forces are involved in constant and specific activity concerning the adoption and responsible implementation of programs, measures and actions in the sphere of supplies.

Enumerating the basic causes of disruptions in food market supplies in the province, Desimir Jovanovic, member of the Presidium, noted that they are primarily to be found in the production of raw materials which, instead of rising, have for years now been unstable, and in the case of a number of products have even declined.

It is often stated with justification that we have not made adequate use of all the natural food production facilities, that we have made no rational use of the cultivable land, that certain crop yields are below the Yugoslav average, that irrigation systems and processing capacities are being built too slowly and used insufficiently and that the appropriate level of cooperation between the social and private sectors in agriculture has not been achieved, Jovanovic said.

He also pointed out that the principle of associating work and resources between the producers and trade organizations is not being observed. It happens that the producers of raw materials do not receive the guaranteed purchase price and that the planned purchase of production does not materialize.

The Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference stated that the setting up of reserves of goods in the municipalities should be carried out in a more organized manner. It was stressed, however, that it is necessary to prevent machinations involving storing goods in the expectation of higher prices and to eliminate the phenomena of middlemen and profiteers. The need for more efficacious operation of market inspection and other services was stressed in this connection.

In order to settle the market situation and to ensure sufficient quantities of food products, the Presidium concluded that it is necessary once again to examine the directions of the medium-term development of agricultural production and to pay greater attention to the establishment of more firm economic relations between the social and individual sectors. It called for responsibility on the part of all subjects in the sphere of supply and recommended that competent organs in the province and municipalities consider urgently the possibilities for further compensation, subsidy and premiums on individual products whose stimulation expires at the end of this month. It was also concluded that organizations and organs of the socialist alliance must have short-term as well as long-term plans and that they must be initiators of social activity designed to solve the problems connected with supplying the population with the basic articles.

Economic Problems

LD190650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--The Kosovo Trade Union Federation has the very significant and responsible task of investigating as soon as possible the degree to which its basic organizations are organized and equipped to raise in an objective way and in good time essential issues on the rights, obligations and responsibilities of workers in relation to work--that is, in raising their consciousness and the culture of work.

In placing this problem on the agenda of today's session, the Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council was in fact raising a discussion of those problems of associated labor in the province, the basis of which lies in subjective weaknesses, such as a bad attitude toward work and the means of work, lack of discipline, lack of respect for working time, excessive sick leave, familiarism, opportunism, negligence and bad organization of work. They proceeded from the intention to discuss what is called in short the culture of work in an open and well-argued way, above all in the local organizations of the trade unions as well as at other levels where it is possible to establish the causes and offer solutions to end more effectively all the circumstances which promote laziness and an irresponsible attitude toward the means of production.

At today's session the Presidium emphasized as the most glaring causes of work-avoidance the lack of motivation for work and bad organization of work which in quite a number of collectives expands the room for bad work behavior. These are, as might be said, the main weaknesses which "stimulate" laziness, but in Borivoje Djodjevic's report and in the wide-ranging discussion many other statements about the causes and consequences of an irresponsible attitude toward work obligations were also heard.

One of the essential statements is that many of the basic organizations of the Kosovo trade unions are not able to live up to their responsibility or succeed in entering the essential battle to change consciousness and behavior in relation to work and the means of work. If one adds to this the fact that early departures from work and absenteeism are promoted to quite an extent by ineffective administration service and counter service, neglect in raising discipline, doctors providing sick leave authorization easily, the stimulation of laziness instead of work and other weaknesses, it is then clear why absenteeism from work is increasingly more pronounced and its consequences are becoming significant.

Therefore, the Kosovo trade unions must come to grips with all the negative aspects which are creating an atmosphere of a leisurely attitude toward work, and the local organizations must speak openly about their own weaknesses and point out those who do not work and all those who violate the basic norms of the socialist self-management attitude toward work.

Social Self-Protection

AU211639 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Summary] A conference of communists of the Kosovo Elektroprivreda [electric power industry] collective has particularly stressed the need for greater vigilance and better organization of social self-protection to prevent any possible attempt of the enemy to endanger social property.

The conference also discussed the collective's economic operations and noted that coal production in Kosovo is gradually increasing, electric power production has been stabilized and positive results have also been achieved in the chemical industry. However the 3,500 communists of the collective face serious tasks in implementing the planned production of coal, electric power, gas and fertilizers.

During the past 8 months, Kosovo coal mines produced 15 percent less lignite than planned, thermoelectric powerplants failed to fulfill their plan, gas plants produced only 57 percent of the planned industrial gas, and the nitrogen plant produced 25.8 percent less fertilizer than planned.

Insufficient work efforts, frequent breakdowns of equipment and holdups in the production chain have contributed to a stagnation in production. The conference of communists called for the full responsibility of the organizers of production and all workers for a more rapid elimination of breakdowns and shortcomings in work organization, and for correct remuneration according to the results of work.

The need for a complete political stabilization in the collective was also pointed out. It is also necessary to create such an atmosphere in the collective that experts will not leave the collective. All nationalists should be purged from the ranks of communists and the activity of hostile elements must be prevented. Although 21 members were expelled from the League of Communists for participating in counterrevolutionary demonstrations and for their opportunist attitude and 27 workers were suspended from their jobs, the ideopolitical activity on differentiation has not ended.

Trepca Combine Discussed

AU191857 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Kosovska Mitrovica Communal Committee of the League of Communists held talks today with representatives of the Trepca combine on the activities of subjective forces in fulfilling the tasks of economic stabilization. Azem Vlasi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, and Jovan Bogicevic, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, participated in the talks.

It was pointed out in the talks that in the first 6 months of this year, the Trepca combine achieved better results in its economic operations than in the same period last year, but that the fulfillment of the planned tasks is not satisfactory, mainly because of subjective shortcomings on which, among other things, Azem Vlasi also spoke. He stressed the need for greater responsibility and for greater differentiation between workers and nonworkers. Azem Vlasi especially advocated a consistent implementation of the law on associated labor in every individual basic organization and at every working position.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSESSED

LD161740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--At its next session, scheduled for 24 September, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee will discuss current political issues and League of Communists tasks in this republic. The agenda will also contain reports on the status, problems and activities of repairing the damage from the 13 August earthquake in the region of Bosanska Krajina.

Discussing the many aspects of the political situation in the republic at meetings held recently (21 August, 3 and 15 September), the Presidium concluded at its meeting yesterday that these issues should also be placed on the agenda for the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee session. Emphasis was also placed on the need to constantly reassess the political situation in all basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists and to take the necessary measures to overcome all existing and potential sources of negative effects on the political situation and on the disposition of citizens. In this activity, it was emphasized, it is necessary to develop the methods and substance of League of Communists work and initiate the establishment of programs of activities by all organized socialist forces, especially to resolve more quickly problems in specific environments of work and everyday life.

In assessing the overall political situation in the republic, the Presidium emphasized the need for a more energetic struggle against all anti-self-management and antisocialist forces which, in various ways and without shrinking from the crudest methods, attack socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity, the socialist community and other gains and values of the socialist revolution.

The meeting of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium emphasized that some recent instances of clerico-nationalistic activity by individuals from the religious communities indicate that attempts have been made to manipulate the religious feelings of citizens and to revive some forms of clerico-nationalistic activity from the Ustasha or Chetnik arsenals. Moreover, various other aspects of their activity go beyond the limits established in the constitution and law, attempting to disturb national relations and violate the brotherhood and unity of our peoples.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium emphasized the need to intensify League of Communists' activity and activity by other sociopolitical organizations and organs with a view to exposing clerico-nationalistic and all other forms of hostile activity. A significant prerequisite for success in this activity is work by communists among the people, in all institutions of the system, especially in the education process and in work with young people in general.

In the struggle against clerico-nationalistic activities and attitudes it should be borne in mind that individuals with sectarian, dogmatic-bureaucratic and other types of positions may be exposed who do not have a correct attitude toward religion and religious freedoms, as founded in the constitution and the law. Communists are dutybound to oppose all such phenomena and attitudes through their ideopolitical activity.

Officials Discuss Self-Defense

LD212315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--A session of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held in Sarajevo today. It was chaired by Hasan Grabcanovic, member of the republic's Presidency. The council discussed several topical questions of importance for the all-people's defense preparations in the republic.

Discussing questions on the training of territorial defense units, officers and headquarters, the council noted that within the framework of over-all development of territorial defense on the ideopolitical basis of the League of Communists and of the requirements of the strategy of armed struggle, significant results had been attained in the training and education of territorial defense members. It was particularly stressed that proceeding from the unified defense-protection function of our society, the syllabus and educational programs ensured training in territorial defense.

The council pointed out that during further work the territorial defense training system should rely even more on the massive training of ideological-political education, and that territorial defense headquarters' plans, training programs and work must be constantly update bearing in mind a special tasks of specific territorial defense units.

The council also di: sed questions of implementing the new law on military service. It was noted that the provisions of this law are, in general, successfully carried out, especially in connection with military service upon the conclusion of secondary education. Positions were adopted on taking measures to resolve some problems of keeping the records of national servicemen, military training of women and some other questions of importance for the implementing of the rights and obligations of citizens in this area.

LOVENE PRESIDIUM REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU152007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Mail Festic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 7 Sep--At its session today presided over by Franc Popit, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia discussed implementing the views and conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee on the economic stabilization policy, and decided in conclusion that the tasks of the League of Communists in further developing the socioeconomic relations in agriculture and forestry would be discussed by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its session toward the end of October.

In his introductory report at the session, Stefan Korosec emphasized that "the poor effects of stabilization in the individual communities as well as the exports deficit in the first 8 months of this year should be more specifically appraised." The draft plan of Slovenia's associated labor oriented to exports exceeds the republic's export-import projection for the current year by $222 million. Thus it is still possible that the republic's annual export plan will be fulfilled "if goods worth $200 to $250 million [figures as published] are exported monthly from now until the end of the year, which is not impossible".

Among the trends that are "a cause for concern", the Presidium noted the fact that no appropriate foreign exchange solutions have as yet been found, and the fact that this year many organizations of associated labor have been more interested in selling their products in the domestic market because that yielded them higher incomes than exporting. The Presidium noted that this year Slovenia "has achieved good successes in exports as well as in curbing excessive spending." In the first 7 months it reduced its investment spending by 7.4 percent.

Franc Setinc informed the Presidium on the extensive sociopolitical activities of Slovenia's communists in implementing the program of economic stabilization measures. Franc Popit demanded "more specific appraisals of the past effects of the measures in such individual fields as employment, foreign economic relations and agricultural production." According to him, "it is necessary to take into account the reality in implementing the economic policy and the economic stabilization measures. That must apply also to the federation's budget which has again increased this year."

The role of agricultural cooperatives is still inappropriate and "the attitude of cooperatives toward their members is bureaucratic," Popit said. He also asked "what has been done in the field of accords between cooperatives and the individual cooperative members, what are the reasons for failures to fulfill the accords and were the adopted plans realistic?" According to him, all that must be precisely determined.

Janez Zemljaric said that "until the end of the year, Slovenia will export to foreign markets various goods worth $200 to $250 million under the condition, of course, that there will be no major restrictions in the imports of the necessary producer goods."

The role of the League of Communists in fulfilling all these tasks is very important. "For that reason it will also be necessary to reexamine the cadre policy in communes because, as Franc Popit said at the conclusion of the session, we cannot have a mass party that is not a vanguard party."

MACEDONIAN PAPER ACCUSES BULGARIA OF ANTI-SFRY CAMPAIGN

LD212132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Skopje, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--The daily NOVA MAKEDONIJA of Skopje, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, has charged the Bulgarian press with continuing the anti-Yugoslav campaign.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA's reaction followed the incorrect presentation by the Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT and the Bulgarian BTA news agency of a recent incident on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border and of the reasons which led to the calling off of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian border festival.

The Macedonian daily notes the absurdness of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT claims that Yugoslav border guards "without reason and warning killed a Bulgarian citizen". The daily sets out that the Bulgarian newspaper and the BTA news agency omitted reporting the most essential detail, that is, that the Yugoslav border guards fired only after guns were pointed at them, themselves. Had they reported [words indistinct] would have rendered totally groundless their story about "intentional killing."

The Bulgarian BTA news agency also incorrectly reported the decision calling off the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border festival to have been held on September 13. The Bulgarian news agency omitted informing the Bulgarian public that the reasons for the cancellation of the event rested in the greater Bulgarian policy toward Macedonia and the Macedonian nation, NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes.

It is evident, the daily notes, that Sofia is again fanning the anti-Yugoslav campaign. The Bulgarian side had in fact tried giving the border festival a hegemonist and anti-Macedonian character. This was clear from the stand of the Bulgarian delegation which unequivocally let it be known that it planned to include the border festival into the celebration of the anniversary of the Bulgarian state. The anniversary celebration had even so far been used to point to the allegedly Bulgarian character of the population of the Pirin (?Macedonian) [word indistinct] is described in Bulgaria as "the most Bulgarian of all regions" and the "cradle of Bulgarian spirit."